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Tai-po ... dep.	7.17	9.52	11.03	12.34	1.52	5.08	6.21	7.45
Tai-po Market ... dep.	7.22	9.57	11.08	12.39	1.55	5.12	6.25	7.49
Fanling ... dep.	7.33	10.08	11.19	12.48	2.06	5.23	6.36	7.59
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Tai-po ... dep.	7.47	8.34	11.03	12.07	3.27	5.08	5.37	6.31
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[FROM "THE OBSERVER."]

As a *patronus* of the game, many a Hampshire batsman was heard to remark with a shrug and a smile, "I don't know what you are talking about, but I have seen it done by a batsman who has been playing for years." And David Harris, whose bowling revolutionized the game, and made him for years first chosen of all England, only attained his mastery by long and solitary practice at dinner time and after hours all the winter through. I fear that nowadays we are not so hardy, and this year at least there has been some excuse for us.

The young cricketer, at any rate, will be itching to start, and I propose to accompany him to the nets and see if together we cannot meet and master a few of the troubles that are likely to beset him. But before he leaves home there is something to be said: the boots that he packed away reluctantly at the end of last August may need attention, for unless he is comfortably and securely shod he will be handicapped at the very outset; a bowler is helpless unless he can get a sure grip of the ground.

THE FIRST ESSENTIAL.

Let us suppose him then arrived at the wicket for his opening knock, and consider what he has to do. First, he must begin the stance, and here a very cocky of controversy, and yet I cannot help feeling that a great deal of what has been written is off the point. It is not the stance, but the "secondary" position, that really matters: provided that at the top of the back the bat is straight, the back over the stumps and the left shoulder and arm free to move into the stroke, what has gone before is comparatively immaterial. The great thing is to be comfortable as one stands at the wicket, and an unnatural effort after so-called orthodoxy will probably mean that muscles, a condition which, until the actual moment of impact, spells danger to the batsman, and the less complicated the movement that leads from the first to the secondary position the better, for the more likely is the batsman then to keep his head and eye steady, and so secure an accurate picture of the ball's flight for his stroke-judgment to work on. It is on this account that the wrists should play so large a part in the back life, for thereby body-movement is minimized. Assuming that these preliminaries are satisfactorily settled, the next thing that the young batsman must attend to is concentration. In a recent and interesting book on golf I read that it was impossible for the mind to concentrate properly for more than three seconds at a time; if that is so it is a poor look out for the cricketer who has to watch a ball as it comes, and then to watch the swing of his arm, and to follow the ball throughout its flight, and after. As there is the rub: a clear eye will probably give a good enough picture of the first two-thirds of the ball's flight, but it is the last third that matters, and—*pace* the swiftness of all what happens after it hits the ground. In his extremely interesting chapter on "Bowling," Mr. Smith's delightful cricket novel, "Willow the King," Grace Treatham summarily dismisses all public school batting, as consisting of "jolly well going forward to every jolly thing." Since then the pendulum has swung a long way in the opposite direction, and the young player is encouraged, particularly by much of what he sees in first-class cricket, to regard back play as the only basis of defence; even the Etonian, so long the typical exponent of the tradition of forward play, shows in these days unmistakable signs of a change in method. Now it is, of course, true that back play has been the basis upon which some of the greatest of all players have built up their mastery: it was so with Arthur Shrewsbury, perhaps the greatest defensive player of all time—did he not, when coaching the Warwickshire players, one year bat for half an hour a day all through April without ever being bowled out—and the Jam Sahib's dictum, "Play back or die," pre-eminently successful in his own case, influenced in a great degree the development of his partner and confidant, Mr. Charles Fry. On the other hand, the greatest of all cricketers has told us that in one successful and dry season there was hardly a ball that for purposes of defence he could not and did not meet by playing forward, and it was, perhaps, his greatest contribution to the art of batting that, whereas before his time there were back players and forward players, he welded both methods into a supremely effective whole.

In these days the practice of the leading batsman is very far from pronouncing decidedly for the one against the other—the "swing" has certainly encouraged the postponement of the stroke until the last possible moment, but against the breaking ball several of the leading professional batsmen, notably Mend and Ebdon, employ, even on sticky wickets, the forward stroke very largely in defence, though admittedly the "dead-bat" proves of it. For the young batsman I shall always believe the truly-played forward stroke to be the very foundation of a sound method: for a time at least he need not bother his head very much about

late swings and googlies, but be content to learn how to meet the good-length straight ball.

A certain crude back-play is natural to man—indeed, we may understand from the reference to the pre-Hamiltonian cricketers who played "puddling about their crease"—and with watchfulness, attention to foot-work, and to the proper use of the left elbow, these primitive resources can fairly readily be developed into reasonable efficiency. But the forward stroke is purely artificial, and can only be mastered by ceaseless practice, including large doses of bat-drill, preferably before a looking-glass; but mastered it must be, not only because of its immediate value in defence, but because it is the groundwork out of which every variety of the drive is developed, and the drive is at once the most profitable, the most enjoyable, and, objectively, the most attractive of all the strokes in the game.

THE COMMONEST ERRORS.

What then are the chief pitfalls against which the young, or indeed any, batsman has to be on the watch in trying to learn it? First and most obvious is the failure to get the left foot across right on to the line of the ball, but to this I should like to add the failure to advance it far enough on any line at all. It is astonishing how few batsmen really take full advantage of their length of stride, though, particularly in defence on turning wickets, the extra six inches or foot make just all the difference in smothering the break. Then there is the common fault of not liberating the right heel, which pins half the weight back on that leg and prevents the body coming through into the stroke. Hardly less fatal is the habit of allowing the right foot to swing over on the toe so that the side face the wicket or even first step, this brings the right shoulder forward just when it is not wanted and largely immobilises the left arm. Holding too tight with the right hand, especially in the form of a palm-grip, is disastrous. It is the left hand that must grip the bat and guide the stroke. Finally, there is the head to think of and the necessity of keeping it down over the left leg. A lordly and loftily arrogant may look impressive to the ring, but the sensible bowler will welcome it, knowing that it will probably spell a catch and bowl by the failure to watch the ball in the last fateful yard.

In all practice, and especially in the first few nets of the year, the presence of someone who understands the game to stand behind the nets and watch is quite invaluable. It is astonishing how new diseases crop up and old ones reappear, and there are few men and still fewer boys who are able to diagnose quickly and correctly their own delinquencies. So let him listen and think for himself, and, above all, not be discouraged; batting is a difficult art at the best of times, and at the beginning of the season it calls for a stern apprenticeship. Almost exactly a year ago I happened to be at the Oval when Hobbs came out for his opening practice, and watched with amazement in which "secret" concentration was deeply blended, that greatest of living batsmen perpetrate a series of strokes which a month later would have condemned to outer darkness any aspirant to a school eleven. A fortnight or so afterwards he completed his hundredth century in first-class cricket.

ACROSS NORTH POLE.

AMUNDSEN TO USE THREE
SEAPLANES.

Capt. Amundsen, the Norwegian explorer, who is preparing for another Polar flight, will fly with his companions, using three seaplanes, from Pisa to Spitzbergen in June, says the Rome correspondent of the London *Daily Mail*.

The machines are constructed of a new alloy which is not affected by long immersion in the sea, and is able to withstand severe buffeting from the waves. They are equipped with British Rolls-Royce engines.

The airman will make practice flights for a month at Spitzbergen, and then set out across the pole for Alaska. The distance, 1,750 miles, is beyond the capacity of a single machine without refuelling. Each machine will therefore carry sufficient petrol for a sixteen-hour flight. All will descend after four hours, and one will transfer its petrol to the others, leaving sufficient to enable it to return to Spitzbergen.

The two other aeroplanes will continue their flight northward, and descend after eight hours. One will be abandoned, and its fuel will be transferred to the remaining machine, and with four men aboard the latter will attempt to reach Alaska in a ten-hours' flight.

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OUR LONDON LETTER.

SIR ROBERT HO TUNG'S SILK
WORMS REFUSE TO WORK.WHAT HAS HAPPENED TO THE
BOXER INDEMNITY?

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, May 15th.

SILK MOVING AT WEMBLEY.

There has been unexpected delay in getting the silk making department in working order at the Hongkong section of the British Empire Exhibition. A quantity of silk worms were imported by Sir Robert and Lady Ho Tung from their silk worm farms in the New Territories at Hongkong, and all the apparatus used in the manufacture of silk by the Chinese has been in readiness for some weeks. But owing to a lack of mulberry leaves the silk worms refuse to emerge, as there is no food available at present. I am told that inquiries have been sent to France and Italy with the object of getting an adequate supply of mulberry leaves, which are unobtainable in England just now.

The mulberry trees have been late in coming into leaf in this country owing to the cold winds and absence of sunshine which have made this Springtime the most cheerless we have had for many years. All kinds of vegetation is late by at least three weeks. We are now as I write in "the merry month of May," the month which has so often inspired the poets, but the woods are only beginning to show their varying tints of green, and take on their "summer livery." So the mulberry tree is like other trees only in the budding stage, and the silk worms from Hongkong are in the Asquithian mood of "wait and see."

THE BOXER INDEMNITY.

The question of the Boxer Indemnity so far as this country is concerned is raised this week in a leading article in the *Manchester Guardian*. The story is recalled that twenty-four years ago China's liability was fixed at £25,000,000, at the then rate of exchange. But as China was unable to pay at the time her debt was converted into a series of annual payments amounting with interest to £147,000,000. By 1917 she had paid roughly one-third. Then her entry into the war brought her final release from her debt to Germany and Austria and a five years' moratorium from the Entente Powers. Next the United States, who had before the war lent China off payment to the tune of £2,000,000, remitted the balance owing, and decided to expend what remained on Chinese education.

France devoted her share to liquidating commitments of the Banque Indochine and Great Britain resolved to follow the example of America. The *Manchester Guardian* criticises our delay over selecting the most useful schemes on which our money should be expended, and pointedly asks that some such scheme as that propounded by the Chancellor of the National University of Peking should be made effective without further unnecessary delay. The Chancellor's proposal is to establish a Science Institute to arrange for the study of English art and literature in some Chinese university, to found a fund for sending Chinese students to English universities, and also for sending English scholars to study Chinese philosophy and literature in China.

From time to time I hear the subject discussed casually in circles interested in China, but I confess that there is not much interest taken in it. It is allowed to drift. There is no driving force at all.

PENNY POSTAGE.

The decision of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Snowden, in his Budget speech not to return to penny postage was a great disappointment. The view of the business world on the importance of a resumption of pre-war rates was impressed upon him in recent months; but he professed himself unable to yield the point. However, the advocates of cheap postage are not disheartened, and in Abraham Lincoln's famous phrase are determined to "keep pegging away."

The Secretary of the London Chamber of Commerce informs me that his Council have this week addressed a letter to the Chancellor, the Prime Minister, and the Postmaster-General urging the Government to reconsider the question of restoring penny postage. "In view of the clear expression which has been given throughout the country to the disappointment among all classes of the community, and more particularly business men, at the omission of this urgently needed reform from the Budget proposals." This appeal is based on the argument that the present time is the time when trade needs a stimulus, and penny postage is one of the ways by which help can be administered to the advantage of the whole country in business relationships at home and abroad.

I noticed the other day that the Postmaster-General confessed that when the Budget proposals were under consideration Mr. Snowden very nearly came to penny postage. It was a toss up, it seems, between that and a revision of widows' pensions. For the time being the widows have won.

THE ROYAL RUMANIAN VISIT.

The King and Queen of Rumania got a great reception on their arrival in London this week on a State visit to our own Royal House. The Prince of Wales travelled down to Dover to meet them there, and returned with them to Victoria, where King George and Queen Mary and the principal officers of State awaited them on the platform. The crowds and the cheering in the streets as they drove through were proofs that the distinguished visitors are popular with the London public.

This popularity is well-founded. It is well-known that both the King and Queen of Rumania are Anglophiles. The language of their Court is English. When Queen Marie, who is a daughter of the Duke of Edinburgh, married she introduced English ways into the social life of her Rumanian home.

Although the official visit will be short in duration, I learn that the Royal couple will remain here after its conclusion. The Queen intends to stay with her sister the Infanta-Beatrice, who lives in Surrey, and she will probably see a number of literary people, as she is the author of poems, and more recently of a novel, and she desires to get acquainted with writing folk in England. The private sequel to a State visit may seem unusual, but it has often been done, as a matter of fact. The German Emperor once went through the elaborate ceremony of a State departure at Victoria, and then returned to London and dined at Dudley House, afterwards proceeding on a visit to Scotland.

CHINESE GINGER IN REQUEST.

The Royal Rumanian visitors accompanied by King George and Queen Mary visited Wembley as almost the first item in the programme of enjoyment mapped out for the former during their stay here. The four illustrious personages were right through the Exhibition, and were kept on seeing everything of outstanding interest.

Among other sections that attracted their particular approval and admiration was Hongkong. They went through the Chinese restaurant, and inspected the Chinese shops in the Street, and saw the samples of goods that the Colony exports. The King of Rumania fell a victim to the allurements of Chinese ginger. He tasted some, and liked it, and asked for more. King George and the two Queens had meanwhile walked on, but he hurried after them and said they were missing something good. "I have had some ginger from Hongkong," he confessed, "and you ought to have some." Thereupon they all went back, and sampled the ginger, which they pronounced excellent.

I hear that the King of Rumania has ordered several cases of the ginger to be sent to him. It need scarcely be said that as soon as the incident becomes known widely it will prove a big advertisement for the Hongkong section, not only as regards ginger, but in every way.

THE IRONCROWD RODEO.

One of the thrills promised visitors to the British Empire Exhibition in due course is a Rodeo, or Championship Cowboy Contest, the popular sport of the cattle raising countries. Rodeo is a Mexican word meaning "round-up," and we are to have the real thing at Wembley. It is to be international in its character. The competitors will include the best bronco-riders, steer-ropers, and steer-wrestlers that Canada, Australia, the Argentine, and the United States are able to produce. The competitors are to show how wild horses and cattle are handled in the wide and open spaces of the earth; and something like £20,000 will be disbursed in the shape of prizes.

I am told that the Rodeo contests had their origin in the old days when men and cattle from three or four neighbouring ranches would travel in company to the nearest shipping centre for protection and companionship. Arguments about the prowess of individual "top hands" from the several ranches were usually settled by impromptu contests, and in time the champions won more than a local reputation. In this way the Rodeo became a sporting institution. There will be nothing of the Wild West show about the forthcoming contests at Wembley. I have seen the rules and it is evident that it is a case of the man pitting his skill and courage against the "outlaw" animals that will be turned into the arena.

SHAKESPEARE IN THE WEST END.

Theatre-goers in general and lovers of Shakespeare in particular have reason to be glad that the "Old Vic" players are coming to the West End for a season commencing in June. The "Old Vic," situated in the uninspiring surroundings of the Surrey side of the Thames, is to be closed for alterations and repairs, and it was a happy thought to transfer the company to the New Oxford Theatre, formerly the Oxford Music Hall, at the corner of Tottenham Court Road. The famous south London house has its own devoted patrons, and there you will find Shakespeare plays produced and acted with most worthily, neither garishness with money, nor gabbling with inexperience, as I have heard it very well expressed.

The "Old Vic" company is undoubtedly the most accomplished where Shakespeare is concerned to be found anywhere at the present day. It is therefore hoped that visitors from far and near who are coming to London for the British Empire Exhibition and decide to see the plays performed as they were in Shakespeare's day will patronise the New Oxford programme from next month onwards. West End audiences already started with revue and flimsy musical comedy.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

The result of the French elections available this week has caused a mild sensation here. It was thought that M. Poincaré would have received the support of the country, but outside Paris the electors turned their backs on him and his policy. The official estimate of what was likely to happen is shown by the fact that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald had invited M. Poincaré to a conference at Chequers at the end of this week, evidently regarding his triumph at the polls as inevitable. In diplomatic quarters in London there is undisguised delight that the French Premier has been heavily beaten; and with some exceptions this is the attitude of the English newspapers.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

AUSTRALIAN SHIPPING
TO CHINA.PROPOSED SUBSIDIZED SERVICE
BETWEEN SHANGHAI
AND SYDNEY.PORT CHARGES AT SHANGHAI
CRITICIZED.

The May issue of "Australian Coal, Shipping, Steel and Harbour," an important trade and industrial journal published at Sydney, contains the following interesting information regarding a proposal to establish a steamship service by the Ellerman and Bucknall Line, between Shanghai and the chief ports of Australia. The possibilities of such a service were, we believe, dwelt upon by Mr. Edward S. Little, the then Australian Trade Commissioner in China, in an address he delivered to Shanghai business men at the General Chamber of Commerce rooms more than three years ago.

The *Nat. Daily News* remarks that the information is doubly interesting as no definite statement on the matter appears yet to have been made public at this end, and in view of the criticism that is levelled at the comparatively heavy port charges which are claimed to obtain at this port.

AUSTRALIA'S OWN CHARGES.

In this connexion it is interesting, if not indeed humorous (says our Shanghai contemporary), to recall that in Australia, where the criticism comes from, the port and other charges connected with the navigation and operation of ships are among the very highest in the world, so much so that for more than two years the matter has freely been ventilated in the Home shipping and trade journals, and representations have frequently been made to the Australian Government and local authorities on the same matter. While we have no comparative tables at hand, we understand that while the port charges at Shanghai are, compared to some ports, high, they are not inordinately so, and that it is extremely probable that the port expenses of a cargo vessel coming here would not be so high as those for the same ship at an Australian port for a similar period.

The extract from our contemporary is as follows:—

While we should be quite glad to see the Ellerman and Bucknall Line enjoying a subsidy if it really needs it, for we never like to see the penniless on the proposal which Messrs. Croxley & Sons on its behalf have put before the Federal Government, naturally will require a good deal of consideration. It is that a subsidy should be given of £40,000 per annum for three years for the services of two small passenger and cargo steamers, *Bornbuur* (2,005 tons) and *Mourin* (2,164 tons), to run between Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Fremantle and Hongkong and Shanghai once every six weeks; and that the Government should guarantee freight on meat space, averaging 400 tons, at 80/- per ton. Alternatively the company proposes a subsidy of £54,000, and that the Government should recoup itself out of the meat freight. If subsidy and freights make it worth while, an additional steamer will be put on the route subject to a subsidy of £10,000.

SHANGHAI PORT CHARGES.

The whole key of the proposal lies in Shanghai being selected as the port of final destination, because Shanghai is the port of entry for the largest part of the Chinese market, the Yangtze Valley, and is the transhipment port for Tientsin and the north. Hitherto Australia has lacked frequent communication with Shanghai, and it still poorly served by that respect. Since the latter part of 1922 an enterprising Japanese Line, the Yumabita Kisen Kaishaiki Kaisha, hereinafter called the Y.K.K.K., has been operating a service to Shanghai. Whether it has been a success we cannot say, but naturally, being a Japanese company, the operating expenses are less than with the Australian or European companies.

(Continued on next column.)

The explanation generally accepted in London as to what has so unexpectedly happened is that the people of France have discovered that the Ruhr policy is a "wash-out," as Mr. Tonny Atkins would say. The French electors followed M. Poincaré because he promised them a golden future, with little or no taxation and a nation of sixty million Germans working for them for half a century to pay them tribute. When he failed, as he was warned by successive British Governments that he must fail, he has to put up with the consequences. All the French people know or care about the problem of the Ruhr now is that the Boche will not pay, the Ruhr will not pay; and they are asked to pay all the time. The Expert Commission has revealed the real position. The war cannot last for ever. It is time to settle down, and get on with the peace.

What pleases British public opinion more than anything is the belief that the report of the Dawes Commission will now be accepted. Or of the provisions is that the scheme of the Commissioners must be preceded by the commercial evacuation of the Ruhr. M. Poincaré was scheming to evade the stipulations when he received his dismissal with dramatic suddenness.

and as the line has not discontinued, it may be presumed that if not a very paying enterprise, it is not absolutely profitless. On the other hand it is safe to assume that if it were extremely profitable the Y.K.K.K. would have put another steamer on the service and run more frequently. Then again the N.Y.K. and the O.S.K. operate services from Australia to Japan en route passing the mouth of the Yangtze. Neither of these firms are likely to let cargo go past them. Again the E. & A. and the Australian Oriental Line, well known and old established, cover the same route, and equally would not leave behind cargo which could pay its expenses.

The reason why none of these operators have been running into Shanghai is because the port dues at that place are so high that they could not carry the freight at a reasonable rate and cover their expenses. The cost of taking a steamer into Shanghai is estimated to be £700 per trip, and presumably that port would be cut out on the southbound voyage, for no foreign ships could compete with the excellent fast services from Japan thither. The questions therefore which have to be considered in regard to the proposed new subsidy are: Whether there is likely to be cargo to be carried if the ships run. Secondly, whether it would not be cheaper to subsidise existing lines by the payment of the port dues at Shanghai. Thirdly, as the subsidy is proposed for three years, whether if there were trade at first it could be maintained.

CARGO AND COLD STORAGE.

There is no evidence at present that there is likely to be sufficient cargo to load the 4,000 tons Messers. Ellerman and Bucknall offer to put upon the service. It means approximately 40,000 tons of cargo per annum. Now it is certain that the main exports would be wheat, flour and meat. Australian wheat could not compete with American wheat carried in subsidized Shipping Board vessels. Is the Commonwealth taxpayer prepared to pay the extra £7 10/- per ton to get a comparatively small quantity of wheat into China each year? The same remark applies to flour. As regards meat, it would be insignificant, less in one year than the whole cargo of an up-to-date meat carrier. How is Australian meat in packets to establish a market against American meat which is carried up the Yangtze by the Blue Star Line in 5,000 ton lots? Again, what is going to happen to the meat when it gets to Shanghai? Can Messrs. Ellerman and Bucknall assure us that there is cold storage available for it on arrival? That has hitherto been one of the main obstacles to the introduction of Australian meat into China. Again, when this question has been raised, with considerable local experience at our service we have insisted that Australian meat cannot obtain a market in the Far East except on military contracts, until the Australian exporters combine together and maintain their own storage depots at each distributing centre. Until the storage question is solved, to subsidize meat shipments to the East is a waste of money and a waste of meat.

CINEMA NOTES

THE WORLD THEATRE.

Marriage, as practised now-a-days by the cynical and careless, gets an awful body blow in "Brass," a powerful Warner Brothers classic of the screen. Warner Brothers of the novel of Charles G. Norris, which opened yesterday at the World Theatre, for a week's run with Monte Blue and Marie Prevost in the featured roles. Absorbing as few pictures can be, with a plot crammed with action, "Brass" should, be seen by everybody in need of genuine enjoyment.

Nearly everybody knows the story, from the popularity it enjoyed as a "best seller." Philip and Marjorie Baldwin, young and married, suddenly wake up to find themselves utter strangers. A mother-in-law partially accounts for their distance, but especially does Marjorie's weakness for cabarets and good times. After a quarrel she leaves him forever, and Philip picks out the scattered threads of his life as best he can. Two women come into his life, the white Marjorie divorces him and remarries. The ending is led up to in masterly fashion, with thrilling climax that surprises and fascinates.

Another interesting film is the Hongkong Topical Picture showing the Dragon Boat Festival, the Annual Inspection of the Police and unveiling of the photo of the late Governor R. G. Macdonell.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

"Nobody's Kid," showing at the Queen's Theatre for the last time tonight, gives Mrs. Marsh a role which allows her full scope for the expression of that pathetic appeal and sympathy of her quaint personality which has won her lasting fame as a screen star. As an inmate of an asylum for orphans who is always up to tricks, Mrs. Marsh has won the unstinted praise of those who have seen her. Tender feelings of pity intermingled with that element of movement at her unrestrained lack of respect for the guardians go out to the demure star for her portrayal. When it comes to romance the orphan heroine is seen in the unusual role of uniting the differences of her uncle and a former benefactor. In the compass of this plot arises many whimsical situations which all go to make up one's enjoyment of the well balanced comedy-drama.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE
(MR. JUSTICE COMPTON).]

SIXTEEN PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS.

FIVE YEARS FOR LARCENY.

Sentenced to five years' imprisonment after pleading "Guilty" to a charge of larceny after a previous conviction, a Chinese prisoner asked his Lordship if his sentence started from that date or from the date of his arrest. His Lordship informed him that it dated from the day of conviction. Had it dated from arrest, his sentence would have been reduced by a month.

Mr. Hazlerigg, the acting Crown Solicitor, said the prisoner was seen at 2 a.m. on May 15th in Queen's Road East taking packets of tea and soap from a shop. He said he was a "foki" at the shop, but dropped the goods and ran away. When caught and charged he admitted the larceny. There were 16 previous convictions against him, twelve being for larceny.

"I take it he is a man who cannot be forgiven," asked his Lordship.

The prisoner said he was born in Hongkong and was 29 years of age. Usually he worked as a cook-boy.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said he hoped the prisoner would be taught a useful trade.

ARMS CASES.

For having unlawfully in his possession 20 rounds of ammunition a Chinese named Wan Chi was sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

The prisoner pleaded "Guilty."

Mr. T. M. Hazlerigg said the prisoner was found at 8.20 a.m. on June 1st on the Wing Lok Street wharf embarking on the s.s. "Sai An." He had 50 rounds of Mauser ammunition tied round one thigh and 10 rounds on the other. Nothing was known about him.

TEA HOUSE RAIDED.

ARMED MEN SENT TO PRISON.

As a sequel to a police raid on a tea house in Des Voeux Road West, six Chinese were indicted for unlawful possession of arms.

Three pleaded "Guilty" and three "Not Guilty."

The acting Crown Solicitor (Mr. T. M. Hazlerigg) described how Inspector Appleton and a party of men kept the premises under observation until all six had gone into a room when they arrested all present. Four daggers were found in the room, two of the prisoners having them in their possession. All prisoners, when searched at the Central Police Station, were found to have lengths of string tied round their waists. The string, it was to be assumed, was for the purpose of binding victims.

Evidence supporting the Crown Solicitor's outline was given and the jury returned a verdict of "guilty" in the case of five of the prisoners and not guilty in the case of the sixth, who did not go into the room until immediately before the police officers.

The five convicted prisoners were each sentenced to five years' hard labour.

The jury empanelled for the cases were Messrs. H. U. Ireland, E. Thompson, Tsang Tze-chun, Kum Fat-lay, F. Kennedy, Lam, Hew-cho and G. Grott.

[BEFORE HIS HONOUR THE PRINCE JUDGE
(MR. JUSTICE DYER BALL).]

CHINESE CONSTABLE IN TROUBLE.

ALLEGED ACCEPTANCE OF A BRIBE.

One of the most interesting cases dealt with yesterday was that heard before Mr. Justice Dyer Ball and a jury, when a Chinese constable (formerly of Weihai-wei) was indicted for accepting a bribe in his capacity as a public servant.

The case for the Crown was conducted by Mr. J. H. B. Nihill; the prisoner was not represented.

The jurors empanelled for the case were: Messrs. E. H. Neave (foreman), F. Nield, E. Grossman, T. Grimes, F. M. Giorio, A. C. Groves and L. S. Greenhill.

"You know, gentlemen," said Mr. Nihill in opening the case against the prisoner, "there are a number of cynical people who say that no police force in the world is entirely free from what we call 'graft.' That may be so, but wherever British law reigns the authorities are ever on the alert to check this illegal

practice, and where ever a public servant is found guilty of this offence they punish him very severely. In this Colony there is no exception to this rule. In 1898 we find that a special Ordinance was passed dealing with the subject, which made it an offence for a public servant to obtain any sum of money which may influence his actions as a public servant."

The scene of this story, Mr. Nihill went on to say, was a little Hakka village of Leung Shan Wan, on Hai Island in a very remote and inaccessible part of the New Territories. There were only a couple of shops and a few houses on the village, but like most villages in the New Territories, it possessed quite a fine temple, in front of which was an open space leading down to the sea. There were very few people in the village.

Every other year, in the spring time, continued Mr. Nihill, the village wakes up celebrated by the holding of a theatrical performance. A method was constructed in front of the temple and people flocked into the village from the neighbouring villages. By 2 p.m. on April 25th a considerable crowd had gathered for the purpose of witnessing the theatrical performance and they were whiling away the time by playing various games of chance—indeed, in fact, in a little gambling, which, of course, was a breach of the law, but that was the kind of thing likely to happen on such occasions. About this time the prisoner appeared on the scene. He was dressed in a long coat and carried a big stick. Witnesses would say that he set about the people, beating them, and telling them that it was his duty to arrest them for gambling. Up to that stage his conduct was very proper, but he went on to say if they would pay him the sum of \$20 he would go away and nothing more would be said or done. A leading shopkeeper who was one of the members of the festival committee went round with a hat and collected the sum required from the crowd, which was counted out and offered to the prisoner, who accepted it, put it into his pocket and went away.

Mr. Nihill explained that the prisoner was attached to the Sai Kung Police Station which was some three hours' journey away by sailing boat. He submitted that the prisoner went there during his leave, because he knew there would be gambling during the festival. Nothing further happened until May 7th when the Police Sergeant in charge acted on certain information and sent a detective over to Leung Shan Wan to make enquiries. Subsequently a parade of the Wei Hai Wei men was held at Sai Kung and two witnesses from the village picked out the prisoner as the man who had taken the \$20. He was arrested and charged. In answer to the charge he said a detective told him not to go to Leung Shan Wan, offering him \$5 not to go. When he got to the village he pointed out to the crowd that they were not allowed to gamble and one of the number told him that the detective had allowed them to do so and that he was getting \$10 for each gambling table of which there were 25. It was purely a case of revenge.

At the Magistrate's at Tai Po the prisoner said the detective came and told the Wei Hai Wei men they would receive 50 cents if they promised not to interfere with the gamblers.

In the afternoon the prisoner went into the witness-box and denied the allegation of bribery, which he said was engineered by the Cantonese to get him into trouble. Asked by Mr. Nihill why he went to Leung Shan Wan, the prisoner said he had never seen a Cantonese theatrical performance and went there to see one. Evidence in support of the prisoner's case was given by two Wei Hai Wei constables.

The jury, after a brief retirement, brought in a unanimous verdict of "Not Guilty" and the prisoner was discharged.

NEEDED FOR PROTECTION.

A FARMER'S REVOLVER.

A Chinese farmer pleaded "Guilty" to having in his unlawful possession a loaded revolver and five additional rounds of ammunition.

Mr. Nihill said his behaviour aroused the suspicion of a police constable in Queen's Road Central at 11 o'clock at night. He admitted that he had the revolver on him and said he had made the journey from the Sheung Tak district for the purpose of buying the revolver. A friend had told him he would get one at the Mat Tak tea-house and he had paid \$44 for it. His intentions were not unlawful.

His Lordship, in sentencing the prisoner to five years' hard labour, said that if there had been any question of an intended robbery he would have ordered the cat.

(Continued at foot of next column).

RETURNED BANISHEE.

SMART SENTENCE AT KOWLOON MAGISTRACY.

Charges of larceny and returning from banishment were preferred against Li Yee, a coolie, who appeared before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday.

A Chinese bricklayer said that at 3 a.m. on Tuesday he was awakened by foot steps. He saw the defendant going down the stairs with witness jacket and umbrella under his arm. Witness pursued and caught the defendant, who was taken into custody.

Several previous convictions, including two for returning from banishment, were proved against the man, who was sent to prison with hard labour for six months on the first charge and 12 months on the second, the sentences to run consecutively.

A MIXED BAG.

CHINESE CONSTABLE GOES TO GAOL.

A shirt, a belt, a pair of braces, a cigar, a box of matches, an oil-bottle, and two \$1 notes, comprised the miscellaneous haul of a Chinese constable who was sentenced by Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday.

Inspector Spear said that on the night of the 14th inst., after being relieved by another Chinese constable, the defendant was found to be in possession of the articles, which were the property of a European sergeant.

His Worship passed sentence of two months' hard labour.

PHEASANTS TIED BY

THEIR TAILS.

CRUELTY CHARGE AGAINST A BIRD SELLER.

That he had fastened two pheasants together by their tails was one of the statements made by the prosecution yesterday when the keeper of a bird shop appeared before Mr. R. E. Lindell at the Central Magistracy charged with cruelty.

Inspector Spear said the defendant had ignored a notice served on him. His bird cages were too small for comfort.

The defendant was fined \$5.

LIANG SHIH-YI'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

FAREWELL MESSAGE.

The following expression of opinion from Mr. Liang Shih Yi, the Chinese Premier, was given through Reuter's Agency before his departure from England last month:

"I am deeply impressed with the great patriotism of the British people in willingly contributing, in the form of heavy taxes, to the refunding of the National War Debt to America, and in maintaining British credit by not including in the Budget as revenue the war debts due to them by the Continental countries. I have also noted that in the money market of the world, London occupies a premier position, due to the co-operation of the British people and their banks in maintaining this position ever since the conclusion of peace."

"One cannot fail to notice that the British people are principally industrial, while very few are agricultural, which makes it necessary to find markets for its manufactures, and in exchange to import raw materials and food products. Great Britain can find no better market for its manufactures and no better country from which she can get the raw materials and food products required than China. In this exchange both countries will reap the benefit."

A BRIGHTLY POLISHED DAGGER.

Cheung Kam Wai was yesterday sentenced to three years' hard labour for having unlawfully in his possession a dagger. He pleaded "Guilty."

Mr. Nihill said that on May 20th at 11 p.m. a Chinese constable stopped the prisoner and searched him. Fastened just below the right knee he found a brightly polished dagger. He had nothing to say at the Police Station.

MISSING JURORS.

When the jurors were called to serve on the bribery case heard before Mr. Justice Dyer Ball, yesterday morning, the first two jurors called were found to be absent. They were M. Guidon Gabriel Lavallee and Mr. M. L. D. McNicoll of Messrs. Lever Bros. Their names were called in both Courts but they could not be found. Two other jurors were called to serve in their places.

Later the Judge was informed that M. Lavallee had written to the Deputy Registrar asking to be excused on the plea of linguistic difficulties. Mr. McNicoll, it was explained, was out of the Colony on a business trip to Amoy.

AGRICULTURAL CHINA.

THE BITTER STRUGGLES TO LIVE.

The Peking correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes:

When the famine of 1920 was devastating great tracts of China the people just outside the famine belt were enjoying the fruits of an excellent harvest. China is so devoid of adequate communications that this was inevitable. Again, there are 170 different dialects (the dialect is the money standard), dialects unintelligible in adjacent provinces, innumerable inferior customs stations, and a low standard of living that makes inter-communication impossible to the vast majority of the people. Many of the provinces, too, have little need to go over the border for their food requirements. The self-contained condition of many of the provinces of China has been accentuated in recent years by their political development as satrapies, maintained solely by the sword and at war with all around them. Economically and governmentally these provinces are virtually independent countries, with banal, riddled frontiers forming a more formidable barrier to the traveller than a mountain range.

In many cases the provinces themselves are divided into compartments. Take Szechwan, for example. Szechwan is situated on the roof of the world, 3,000 miles up the Yangtze River. From Chungking, its port, to Chengtu, its capital, is 200 miles. The journey has to be made in a chair, and takes nine days—over twice as long as it takes to travel right across the American continent. From Peking you could almost make the journey to London and back in the time it now takes to go to Chengtu. Inter-communication is, therefore, extraordinarily difficult, and trade on a scale commensurate with the products of the most fertile soil in the world and the industry of millions of people seems out of the question, ever apart from the menace of the roving bands of robbers. Chungking and Chengtu are political pockets, although belonging to the same province.

WATER, SIXPENCE A BUCKET.

China is in no sense a unit. There is prosperity in its industrial areas, but these contain only about a million people out of four hundred millions. Where security reigns, where the lack of communications is not felt, where vexatious impediments to the smooth flow of trade are absent, China is finding her place among the buyers and sellers in international commerce. But at Chungking, in the far west, the impressment of water-carpies by the military authorities has set the price of water up to sixpence a bucket. In Fukien province, on the far east, even the fruit trees are taxed, and the rapacious officials are unable to distinguish between fruit and other trees, so that the peasants are cutting down their orchards and woods and sending the trees to the timber market, and another province in tree-daubed and fruit industry as well. In Fukien and Shensi provinces the peasants are forced to cultivate the opium, and times by direct military pressure, sometimes by the imposition of heavy taxes on other crops.

These are patches in the life of China. In most parts of the country the people suffer from oppression. In a few, such as Shansi province, enlightened rule is opening up vistas of the future development of the country. In Manchuria, too, and the area immediately under the jurisdiction of Wu Pei-fu, in Central China, schemes of constructive work are in course of execution. These include highway construction, irrigation works, industrial development, agricultural encouragement, forestry enterprise—all of which will help China in future years to become an economic whole, and through this agency, perhaps, a political whole.

The conditions under which the Chinese live vary with their domicile, but their psychology remains comparatively unchanged. It is computed that there are 250 million people in China actively engaged in agricultural pursuits. And are the backbone of the country. And are the backbone of mighty strength. Turnout and oppression will not move them from the soil, at least to any appreciable extent. The farmers have been used to waves of extortion for ages. To-day it is, perhaps, as bad as ever; but the peasant says, "It is written," and devotes all his energies to the fight for existence. Many farmers in the neighbourhood of Peking are forced to come into the city in winter to eke out their summer earnings by pulling rickshaws, the lowest occupation in the country.

AN AGRICULTURAL SURVEY.

In one of the central provinces, Anhwei, the University of Nanking has just concluded an agricultural survey which throws light on this continual struggle on the part of the Chinese farmer. Conditions prevailing in 102 farms were studied. Fifty-five per cent. of the farmers were owners, 22 per cent. part-owners, and 13 per cent. tenants. The investigators set out to compute labour income, or the profit on labour and management after deducting farm expenses and interest on capital invested. The interest allowed in the investigation was 8 per cent. It was found that the owners actually managed their farms at a loss, that the annual income of the part-owners was \$105, or about £11, and that of the tenants \$105, or about £11.

Other provinces, other experiences; but the lot of the Anhwei farmer is the lot of the average farmer in China. He has to wring his subsistence out of the soil amid difficulties of which the modern farmer of the West has little conception. Tilling for the majority of the twenty-four hours, the Chinese farmer has little time to waste in speculating on his political state. Perhaps he will some day, and the reversion of his movement on that day will be heard not only in the Far East but in countries much farther afield. To-day, however, he is fenced in, economically and politically, by manifold obstacles, and he will remain on his patch, probably as long as there is any subsistence left on it.

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Prices: \$60.00, \$70.00 and \$100.00



BURBERRY PROOFING CONSISTS IN THE MOST NON-ABSORBENT AND INNOCUOUS AGENT KNOWN TO SCIENCE BEING FORCED, FIRST INTO THE STRANDS FROM WHICH THREADS ARE TWISTED, THEN INTO THE THREAD AND FINALLY INTO THE WOVEN FABRIC. EVERY ATOM OF CLOTH IS IMPREGNATED WITH PROOFING, THOUGH VENTILATING AS NATURALLY AS AN UNPROOFED MATERIAL.

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Pumps—\$12.50.

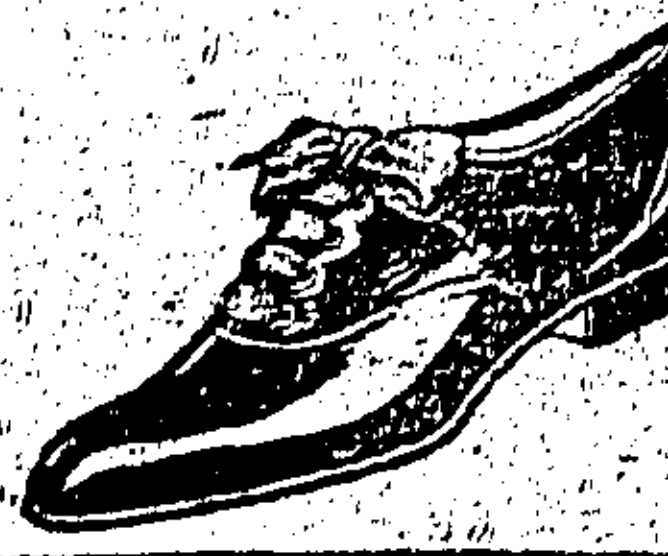
Lace Oxfords—\$12.50.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
TRAFFIC AGENTS FOR
CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS, LIMITED.

DURING MY ABSENCE IN CANADA, Mr. P. A. COX is Appointed from Date, Acting Oriental Manager, Hongkong, in Charge of the Company's Affairs in the Orient.
ALLAN CAMERON,
Oriental Manager.
Hongkong, 17th June, 1924.

THE CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, PEDDER STREET, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on **TUESDAY, the 19th day of SEPTEMBER, 1924, at Noon**, for the purposes following, namely—

- (a) To consider, and, if thought fit, approve the draft new Articles of Association of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting and in the event of the approval thereof, with or without modification.
- (b) To consider, and, if thought fit, to pass an Extraordinary Resolution to the effect—

- (1) That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification published by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

A print of such draft new Articles and a print of the existing Articles of the Company may be seen at the Company's said Registered Office and at the Office of Messrs. DEACONS, 1, Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, the Special Resolutions, the above mentioned Resolutions (Nos. 1 and 2).

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, PEDDER STREET, Victoria, on **FRIDAY, the 27th day of OCTOBER, 1924, at Noon**, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, such Resolutions, the above mentioned Resolutions (Nos. 1 and 2).

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a THIRD EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, PEDDER STREET, Victoria, on **MONDAY, the 20th day of OCTOBER, 1924, at Noon**, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, such Resolutions, the above mentioned Resolutions (Nos. 1 and 2).

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a FOURTH EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, PEDDER STREET, Victoria, on **THURSDAY, the 27th day of NOVEMBER, 1924, at Noon**, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, such Resolutions, the above mentioned Resolutions (Nos. 1 and 2).

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a FIFTH EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, PEDDER STREET, Victoria, on **MONDAY, the 27th day of DECEMBER, 1924, at Noon**, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, such Resolutions, the above mentioned Resolutions (Nos. 1 and 2).

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a SIXTH EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, PEDDER STREET, Victoria, on **THURSDAY, the 27th day of JANUARY, 1925, at Noon**, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, such Resolutions, the above mentioned Resolutions (Nos. 1 and 2).

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a SEVENTH EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, PEDDER STREET, Victoria, on **MONDAY, the 27th day of FEBRUARY, 1925, at Noon**, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, such Resolutions, the above mentioned Resolutions (Nos. 1 and 2).

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that an EIGHTH EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, PEDDER STREET, Victoria, on **THURSDAY, the 27th day of MARCH, 1925, at Noon**, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, such Resolutions, the above mentioned Resolutions (Nos. 1 and 2).

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a NINTH EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, PEDDER STREET, Victoria, on **MONDAY, the 27th day of APRIL, 1925, at Noon**, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, such Resolutions, the above mentioned Resolutions (Nos. 1 and 2).

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a TENTH EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, PEDDER STREET, Victoria, on **THURSDAY, the 27th day of MAY, 1925, at Noon**, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, such Resolutions, the above mentioned Resolutions (Nos. 1 and 2).

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that an ELEVENTH EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, PEDDER STREET, Victoria, on **MONDAY, the 27th day of JUNE, 1925, at Noon**, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, such Resolutions, the above mentioned Resolutions (Nos. 1 and 2).

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a TWELFTH EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, PEDDER STREET, Victoria, on **THURSDAY, the 27th day of JULY, 1925, at Noon**, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, such Resolutions, the above mentioned Resolutions (Nos. 1 and 2).

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a THIRTEENTH EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, PEDDER STREET, Victoria, on **MONDAY, the 27th day of AUGUST, 1925, at Noon**, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, such Resolutions, the above mentioned Resolutions (Nos. 1 and 2).

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a FOURTEENTH EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, PEDDER STREET, Victoria, on **THURSDAY, the 27th day of SEPTEMBER, 1925, at Noon**, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, such Resolutions, the above mentioned Resolutions (Nos. 1 and 2).

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a FIFTEENTH EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, PEDDER STREET, Victoria, on **MONDAY, the 27th day of OCTOBER, 1925, at Noon**, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, such Resolutions, the above mentioned Resolutions (Nos. 1 and 2).

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a SIXTEENTH EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, PEDDER STREET, Victoria, on **THURSDAY, the 27th day of NOVEMBER, 1925, at Noon**, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, such Resolutions, the above mentioned Resolutions (Nos. 1 and 2).

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a SEVENTEENTH EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, PEDDER STREET, Victoria, on **MONDAY, the 27th day of DECEMBER, 1925, at Noon**, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, such Resolutions, the above mentioned Resolutions (Nos. 1 and 2).

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

DURING the Temporary Absence of Mr. JAMES H. BACKHOUSE, We have Appointed Mr. JOSEPH HARROP to Sign Our Company For Procurement.
JAMES H. BACKHOUSE, LTD.
June 18th, 1924.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Certificate for 75 Shares, numbers 71517/71591 issued on 1st March, 1920, in the Name of THOMAS KIRKMAN DEALY, Rev. THOMAS WILLIAM PEARCE, and Rev. JOHN KIRK MACONACHIE, has been declared LOST and should the same not be produced before 24th JUNE, 1924, it shall be deemed Cancelled and of No Effect.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.
Hongkong, 9th June, 1924.

THE HONGKONG TUG & LIGHTER CO., LTD.

WOOD AND STEEL LIGHTERS FOR HIRE.

D. W. CAPACITY—100, 175 and 250 Tons.
For Rates and other Particulars, Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.
16th June, 1924.

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TICKETS will be issued for ROUND TRIPS during the Months of JULY to SEPTEMBER, from Hongkong to Foochow (Fagoda Anchorage) and Return, Calling at Swatow and Amoy on both the Upward and Downward Voyages, by the Company's New, Fast, Well-appointed Steamer "HAI-NING" at the Reduced Rate of \$40, for the Round Voyage, including Meals, while the Steamer is in Port.

These Special Tickets will be available for Return ONLY by this Steamer, either by the Voyages for which it is issued or by her following sailing from Foochow. Duration of Stay at Foochow—48 hours.

The Trip occupies 8 to 9 days and the Steamer will leave Hongkong from the Company's Wharf at 5 p.m., Arriving at Daylight on her Return (Weather permitting). The Company's Steam Launch will convey passengers from TACONA ANCHORAGE to Foochow City, if required.

For further Particulars and Dates of Sailing, Apply to—
DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co., General Managers.
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 17th June, 1924.

THE HON. MR. ARTHUR RYLANDS LOWE, DECEASED.
The named Deceased is authorized to dispose by Private Treaty of—
The LEASEHOLD PROPERTY known as "KELLET LODGE," 150, The Peak (together with the extension thereto).
The House is erected on Rural Building Lot No. 54.
The Area of which is 54,822 square feet. The Crown Rent is \$308.00 per annum.
DEACONS,
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TO LET AT WEI HAI WEI.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS with Board. To Let at present.
Apply—
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TO LET.

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WANTED, by the Military Authorities, for Occupation by a Senior Military Officer (Married), A HOUSE, Furnished or Unfurnished, in the Peak District, or not below Bowen's Run Level, for a Period of Two Years. Offers should be addressed to the O.C., R.A.S.C., Headquarters, Victoria Barracks, stating Particulars and Rental Required.

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, July to December, 1923.
With Index. Price—\$7.50.
On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.

TO-DAY TILL SATURDAY,
AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15.

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THE PRIMITIVE LOVER

TOPICAL BUDGET.

THE CORONET.

INTIMATIONS

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Messrs. JOHN DEWAR & SONS, LTD.

and Associated Companies hold the LARGEST STOCKS of MATURED SCOTCH WHISKY in SCOTLAND TO-DAY, and are therefore able to guarantee the same fine quality all over the World. They have recently secured the FAMOUS ROYAL LOCHNAGAR Distillery at Balmoral, which is situated on the ESTATE OF H.M. THE KING. In addition they own directly or are jointly interested in NINE OTHER of the finest MALT DISTILLERIES in SCOTLAND, thus ensuring Future Supplies of their well known Brands.

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ESTABLISHED 82 YEARS.

BIRTH.
SCHARFF.—At Shanghai, on June 12th, to Mr. and Mrs. O. Scharff, a daughter.

Hongkong Office: 14, Chater Road.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 19th, 1924.

THE BOXER INDEMNITY.

We are told by a Peking news agency that the movement to use the remitted portions of the Boxer Indemnity for purposes other than education is rapidly gaining ground among prominent Chinese in the Capital. We are more interested to observe that the movement is meeting with approval of some of the British newspapers in the North. The idea is that this money could be spent with greater advantage both to China and the Powers on the development of railway communications in China. It is argued that railways would promote the unification of the country, give productive employment to China's surplus soldiers, provide a livelihood for a large number of people, develop industry and commerce, and, generally, exert a far-reaching educational influence upon the masses of the population. The proposal is not a new one. Twenty years or more ago when the indemnity was exacted Sir ROBERT HO TUN advocated that the Powers should devote the money thus received to the construction of railways in China; for precisely the same reasons that it is being advocated. No Foreign Power would give serious consideration at that time to such a proposal. Now, after nearly twenty years, they are all willing to remit the large balance of the indemnity still due, but on conditions mutually beneficial to China and the individual Foreign Power concerned. Every Power has contemplated the devotion of the remitted indemnity to education; and it is strange that so little has been heard of other views on the subject until now. There has been endless delay in getting the necessary legislation passed by the British Parliament, and according to the cable the Bill provides

for the allocation of the money to the Education of the Chinese. The Bill has passed its second reading and no doubt very shortly will become law. We are not aware that a draft of this Bill had been sent to the Far East for consideration by any British organization, but we presume that the Imperial Government generally approves it. One favoured by the British Chambers of Commerce in China which provides for the application of the whole amount rendered available to "the education of Chinese on British lines, and the support of British medical work, educational and clinical, in China." That scheme stipulates that grants should only be made to "really efficient" schools, and also includes provision for financial aid to Hongkong University, and to Union educational institutions, and advocates the establishment of scholarships tenable in England, and provision of facilities for the education of Chinese girls and women. Members of the British Chambers have already made substantial grants to medical missions, and to Missionary Secondary Schools.

The sum to be remitted by Great Britain amounts to, about £11,000,000, and at the eleventh hour, when a Bill is before Parliament to allocate the whole of this large sum to "education of Chinese" doubts begin to find expression in influential quarters regarding the wisdom of the step. It is stated that the British Chamber of Commerce in Tientsin has considered the matter informally and the majority of its members favour the suggestion that the bulk of the money should be devoted to railway construction to which idea an attempt is being made to win over other British organizations in the Far East. The leading British paper in Tientsin has put forward a definite project. It suggests that the Canton-Hankow railway could be completed and equipped for an outlay of \$15,000,000, and that the annual payments due in respect of the Boxer Indemnity would more than suffice to cover interest and amortisation charges on this loan, and allow of at least \$500,000 a year being applied to the promotion of Chinese education. No doubt, the scheme could be worked to the "mutual benefit" of China and Great Britain. It is not brought within the category of an educational influence, but whether it would be possible to seriously consider proposals of this character when once the Bill before Parliament is passed, seems very doubtful indeed.

A cargo-lift master was fined \$3 by the Marine Magistrate yesterday for anchoring within the cable area.

For purposes of a test seven rockets and some one-inch signal cartridges were fired at Stonecutters' Island at dusk yesterday.

The Eastern Telegraph Co. have started to lay a new underground cable from their office in Chater Road over the Peak to Telegraph Bay.

The forthcoming wedding is announced of Mr. William Carr of the Public Works Department, to Miss Isabelle Thornton, en route from England by the s.s. *Manila*.

Mr. P. A. Cox has returned to Hongkong to become Acting Oriental Manager of the Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd., during the absence in Canada of Mr. Allan Cameron.

The master of the s.s. *Lokong* has reported to the Harbour Office that his vessel passed a capsized junk, dangerous to navigation, in Lat. 22.05 (N.), Long. 116.45 (E.).

A coolie was knocked down in Wong Nei Cheong Road by taxi-cab No. 670 on Tuesday. The injured man was taken to the Government Civil Hospital. There was another accident the same day on the Praya East, when taxi-cab No. 992 knocked down a coolie opposite the Wanchai Fire Station. He also was removed to hospital.

Varying fortunes attended six people, including one woman, against whom charges were made at the Central Magistracy yesterday of being in possession of forged Bank of India China notes. One absconded, and his bail in \$2,500 was exstorted. Two, one of whom was the woman, were discharged, and the others remanded for a week. The "woman in the case" was not wholly lucky, however, for on an additional charge of possessing a quantity of prepared opium, his Worship (Mr. B. E. Lindell) ordered her to pay a fine of \$1,000, or go to prison for a year.

OBITUARY.

MR. PETER SHAW.

The death occurred at the Government Civil Hospital on Tuesday night of Mr. Peter Shaw, an assistant in the Building Ordinance Office of the Public Works Department. The late Mr. Shaw had been in the Colony about two years and had made many friends. He was a native of Dennistown, Glasgow, and during the war served in France in the Royal Air Force. Mr. Shaw had taken an active part in connection with the new Union Church at Kowloon and was secretary of the Committee of Management. He was a popular member of the Kowloon Bowling Green Club. His death, which resulted from desecration, is deeply regretted by his many friends.

The funeral took place at the Happy Valley Cemetery yesterday afternoon. There was a very large attendance of sorrowing friends, including practically the whole of the staff of the Public Works Department, and many members of the Kowloon Bowling Green Club and the Kowloon Dock Recreation Club where the deceased made many friends. The Director of Public Works (the Hon. Mr. H. T. Creasy) and the Assistant Director of Public Works (Mr. A. H. Hollingsworth) were amongst those present.

The burial service was conducted by the Rev. J. H. Johnston, M.A., of the Kowloon Union Church, who in a brief address at the graveside spoke in highly appreciative terms of the deceased's work in Hongkong. The coffin was lowered into the grave by Messrs. A. E. Wright, J. Wattie, J. H. Kynoch and J. M. Smyth. An exceptionally large number of floral tributes was laid on the grave and one from his "sorrowing Mother and Father" was buried with the deceased.

MR. CHOY KWAI-NG.

The death occurred early yesterday morning at No. 3, Caine Road, of Mr. Choy Kwai-ning, aged 45 years. The deceased was, with Mr. Tong Hok-ting, proprietor of Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co., co-proprietor of the King Edward Hotel. In recent years had health compelled Mr. Choy to give up his active life. He was a well-known figure in the community and was not unexpected. He leaves a widow, one son and one daughter to mourn his death.

SILENT AIRMEN.

SCANTY NEWS OF MACLAREN AND THE PORTUGUESE.

After having blazed forth brightly in the eyes of a wondering world, the airmen of three nations who are at present in the Far East engaged on distance flights (the British and Americans round the world, and the Portuguese from Lisbon to Macao) appear to have retired into a temporary obscurity.

Silence reigns concerning the movements alike of Flight-Commander MacLaren, the British world-flier, and the Portuguese aviators.

Much local interest centres in them all. MacLaren's new machine has now reached him at Akab, and it is calculated that he might reasonably be expected to arrive in Hongkong within four days of his departure from the Burmese seaport. The Portuguese airmen, Capt. Brito Paes, Lieut. Sarmiento de Beires, and Mechanic Manoel Gouveia, were expected at Macao on Tuesday, but news is lacking that they have reached there yet.

It is possible that they may arrive some time to-day, according to information supplied by the Portuguese Consulate-General here.

It is not known, either, whether the work of reassembling Flight-Commander MacLaren's new "plane" has been completed. It is believed that on resuming his journey, the British aviator will cut straight across from Bangkok to Vinh, which might possibly shorten his time for the flight to Hongkong by twenty-four hours.

PIRATES' LOST LOOT.

THREE REVOLVERS RESTORED TO THE POLICE.

Said to have been captured from pirates in the course of a raid against them by Chinese troops at Nim Shan, Tam Shai, three revolvers are reported to have been handed over to the Hongkong Police.

The three weapons have official Police licence-stamps. Two of them have been traced as formerly belonging to the *Huayung* before she was pirated, and the third was part of the equipment of the *Sui Yik*, plying between Hongkong and Shanmei, which was raided by pirates in 1922.

AFFAIRS IN KWANGTUNG.

A NEW TAX ON SUGAR.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The latest item of trade tax to be exacted in territories controlled by Dr. Sun Yat-sen in Kwangtung, South China, will be five per cent. on the sale of sugar. The proceeds will go to the support of the inter-provincial war now Dr. Sun is still pushing against his onetime lieutenant but at present chief rival for power in Canton. One Chung Shik-lau has been commissioned to open a bureau for the collection of this new tax. Dr. Sun's financial secretary has estimated that about \$1,000,000 may be realized annually from this source.

Whether or not the merchants in Canton will stand for further trade taxes is still a question. Lately the Cantonese people decided that they would oppose further burdens for a war which has no end in sight and is doing them no good but all the possible harm. Moreover, much sugar used in Canton comes from abroad and is subject to the usual customs duty and transit *liens*. Native sugar is produced mostly in the East River districts with Waichow as the centre and exchange market. For the present, Waichow is in control of Chen Chung-ming's forces, who are opposed to Dr. Sun and his mercenaries from Yunnan, Hunan, Honan, Kwangsi, and Fukien.

Prices of sugar in Canton and vicinity nowadays are already high without a further cost of five per cent. for additional tax. According to the "Commercial Journal" of Canton, June 17th, No. 2 rough sugar was sold in Canton market for Ts. 12.50 a picul; No. 3 rough, Ts. 11.00; No. 1 fine, Ts. 14.10; No. 1, candy, Ts. 16.20.

A PRIVATE RIVER POLICE FORCE.

The shipping interests in the four principal West River districts of Kwangtung, which include Sunwai, Toysan, Hoiping, and Yengping, have finally organized a private water police force of their own for mutual co-operation and common defense against pirates and bandit troops operating as revolutionary soldiers under a well-known leader's colours. This special water police force has been sanctioned by the local authorities and put under the command of one Szeto Tso. Mr. Szeto assumed command on June 6th. He will have stations at the more important points along the route which ships plying between Canton, Kongmoon, Fatsan, and Hongkong will have to pass. The proposed list of stations includes Sam-kong-han, Chin-chung-tang-han, Sheng-shui-han, Shong-shui-han, Lan-shou-han, Kong-mei, Chu-tao-shan, Tung-sai-naling, Ngan-kao-chui, Sam-shan, Shek-pai, Lui-hoi, Whan-moon, and others.

To supplement these stations of the private water police, financed and controlled by ship owners or shipping agents and manned by hired private policemen, there will also be a marine volunteer corps with object similar to those of the merchants volunteer corps in the towns and cities of Kwangtung. The corps will consist of sailors or masters of the low-boats, junks, and launches who will stand by their craft in time of danger and be organized and trained to take joint measures if necessary under commanders recognized before hand. It is believed that it will not be long before the marine volunteers becomes a part of the provincial volunteer movement for general defense.

HOW OFFICIALS MAY BECOME WEALTHY.

There is no wonder that so many persons like to be attached to the activities of Dr. Sun Yat-sen in Canton, especially in the financial departments, if there is truth in a Press report said to be inspired by friends of Lee Yung Kai, a former director of the War Fiscal Department of the five districts located at Kongmoon, which avers that officers with the Sun Yat-sen's administrations usually receive one-tenth of all the funds they handle as bonus or reward. In the case of a magistrate of Sunwai District, he has been given three-tenths of the gross receipts from the special trade tax and the sales of lands public or taken from the people as public. In addition to the usual bonus and commissions, there are also the official gifts and "dry receipts" salaries fixed for special persons without their actual service, from monopoly holders who have been favoured by the officials administering the government. In cases where business may be done only through special cognizance of the officials in power, some \$110 must be tendered for an account and receipt for every \$100. Of course, when Lee Yung Kai was a director in Kongmoon, while he took the 10 per cent. additional payments, he put the extra cash into public account, the report adds. During his administration some \$750,000 in gambling and other fees were taken in for but a few months, and he was able to see that every cent had been accounted for.

CABLES.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH BUREAU'S AGENCY.]

NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.
OUTLINE OF POLICY.

LONDON, June 17th.

The Dominions Gallery in the House of Commons and the Liberal and Labour benches were early filled for the Imperial Preference debate.

Sir Lloyd George moved the first of the ten resolutions of which notice had been given in the name of Mr. Stanley Baldwin. The first four of these resolutions proposed Imperial Preference without imposing any new charge on the foreigner, while the remainder did impose such a charge. While there is small chance of the Opposition carrying the last six resolutions there is a chance of their carrying the first four, if their appeal for non-party debate succeeds. The Opposition in this connection looks to sixty Labour members of the British Commonwealth group to give a lead to their party. The first resolution proposes that Imperial flags, raisins, plums and currants should be imported duty free.

Mr. J. H. Thomas said that while the resolutions could be left to the free vote of the House, and the Government would accept its verdict the Government themselves proposed to vote against the resolutions. He announced that the Government had reconsidered its earlier decision with regard to the Economic Committee and was prepared, if the Dominions desired, to consider the question not on the lines of a committee as proposed but perhaps as an *ad hoc* body something like the Shipping Board. The Dominions would be consulted in that connection.

Mr. Thomas said it was worth considering whether it would not help Imperial unity and encourage confidence to invite not only Dominion Prime Ministers but responsible leaders of the Opposition to Imperial Conferences. He knew that the latter would be reluctant, but the opinion he had consulted showed the conviction that some such change was absolutely necessary in order to make the Conferences more effective and more real. It would only lead to disaster to continue with the Conferences, only to find when they had broken up that nothing whatever had been done. This would lead to agitation against the Conferences, which would be disastrous to everybody.

Sir John Simon, on behalf of the Liberals, stoutly opposed the resolutions. Colonel Seely, an Imperialist, Free Trader, however, begged the House to pass the first four resolutions and not cling to the doctrine of Free Trade to the disadvantage of Imperial relations.

Mr. Haden Guest, Secretary of the newly-formed Labour Commonwealth Group, also announced his intention of favouring the first four resolutions.

Commander Wedgwood declared that the lines on which the Labourites proposed to proceed were more likely to secure permanent unity of the Empire than the Conservative policy.

The debate was adjourned.

SOUTH AFRICAN ELECTIONS
GENERAL SMUTS DEFEATED.

CAPE TOWN, June 17th.

At the general elections to-day the Premier, General Smuts, was defeated in a three-cornered contest for Pretoria West. Earlier results show increased polls compared with 1921.

The Minister, Mr. Duncan, and ex-Minister, Mr. Jagger, has been returned.

The Ministerialists hitherto have lost three seats and gained none.

The party gains hitherto are: Labour 7, Nationalists 3, Ministerialists 3, and Independent 1. It is difficult to see how the Government can now secure a majority.

It transpires that General Smuts was beaten in a straight fight with Labour.

Polling on the Rand shows increased Labour and Nationalist votes.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

DEBATE IN COMMONS.

PARIS, June 17th.

M. Doumergue in a message to Parliament declares that he is determined to remain an impartial arbitrator, above the parties. He emphasises the need for calm in order that peace and order may enable them to develop commerce and industry and restore prosperity to the country. He declares that the absence of peace is not the fault of France, who fosters no dangerous ambitions, and only desires the payment of reparations and guarantees of security. "The question of reparations seems approaching a final solution, but the debtor must prove his good faith by definite action in a conciliatory spirit. France cannot cease her vigilance, nor can she renounce her established position, or method of control which the treaties entitle her to exercise in Germany, which appears to be preparing for a war of revenge instead of fulfilling its engagements."

PARIS, June 17th.

A Ministerial statement read in the Chambers says the Government will reorganize the army and diminish military service, but in such a manner that France shall never be weakened. They will defend France's rights inscribed in the treaties. The admission of Germany to the League of Nations depends on herself, when she will have complied with the treaty touching reparations and security. It is impossible at present to give up the Ruhr before the experts' reports have been put into operation. It is necessary to have control and disarmament of Germany by the inter-Allied commission, and the action of the League of Nations of which they will try to develop the scope. France will be willing to return the endeavours of Germany if the latter takes the way of peace and democracy.

The Government contemplates the resumption of normal relations with Russia, under precautions guaranteeing French interests.

M. Herriot in his Ministerial statement said it was impossible to evacuate the Ruhr before the pledges provided by the experts and effective guarantees had been constituted and handed over to qualified international organisations. The disarmament of Germany must be controlled by the common effort of the Allies and as soon as possible by the League of Nations.

The resumption of normal relations with Russia was being prepared under conditions imposed by respect for treaties.

M. Herriot foreshadowed an extensive conversion operation, and said that active military service would be shortened though in such a manner that France would never be taken by surprise or enfeebled.

ANGLO-MEXICAN AFFAIR.

LONDON, June 17th.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, through the Mexican Consul-General in London, has made strong representations to Mexico with regard to the Cummins affair. The Premier has interviewed the American Ambassador, and the United States is being kept fully informed of the progress of events.

MAIL STEAMERS COLLIDE.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN DROWNED.

CHRISTIANIA, June 17th.

A score of deaths, mostly of women and children, resulted from the collision of two mail steamers, the *Haakon Jarl* and *Kongshavn*, in the Vest Fjord. The former vessel sank immediately.

EARLIEST COLUMBUS MAP.

Visitors to the British Museum may now buy for 3s. the earliest map in existence of Columbus's voyages.

It is dated 1600, and is reproduced for public use. It is the work of an Italian artist and engraver, and confirms very clearly the view that Columbus died without any idea of the existence of the North American continent.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH BUREAU'S AGENCY.]

JAPAN AT GENEVA.

THE WORKERS' DELEGATE.

GENEVA, June 17th.

Mr. Suzuki, the Japanese workers' delegate to the International Labour Conference, which has opened here, has requested that the question of legal recognition of the liberty of workers to form unions should be placed on the agenda of the 1925 session. He has asked the conference to institute an enquiry into the question of the liberty of their association, in order that a recommendation for suppression of hindrances placed by legislation in the way of the development and organising of workers might then be presented.

SINGAPORE AND EPIDEMICS.

GENEVA, June 17th.

The Council of the League of Nations has approved of a proposal to establish an Epidemic Information Office at Singapore.

THE WORLD'S SPORT.

HOME CRICKET.

FIRST TEST MATCH.

LONDON, June 17th.

In the Test match, Gilligan took 5 for 50 in South Africa's second innings. Tate 4 for 103, Parkin 0 for 28, Kilner 0 for 40, Fender 0 for 50, and Woolley 0 for 11. The innings closed at 12.45, after three hundred and fifteen minutes.

Catterall gave a vigorous exhibition, with superb driving. He scored two sixes and fifteen fours.

COUNTY MATCHES.

At Lord's, Somerset beat Middlesex by 37 runs. Somerset compiled 178. Le taking 5 for 35, and in the second innings 130. Middlesex scored 128 (Robertson Glasgow taking 9 for 38) and 140.

Sussex at Horsham beat Leicestershire by ten wickets. Leicestershire scored 186, Bowley taking 5 for 27, and then 51. Parker taking 5 for 17. Sussex compiled 223, and 6 for 0.

Gloucester beat Essex at Colchester by four wickets. Essex scored 168, Parker taking 7 for 91, and 302 (Russell 104). Gloucester scored 195, and 209 for 6 (Dippen 118 and Smith 96).

Surrey led over Lancashire at Manchester on the first innings. Surrey scored 180, R. Tyldesley taking 5 for 52, and 228. R. Tyldesley taking 6 for 79. Lancashire compiled 186 and 197 for 7.

Kent at Tonbridge beat Worcester by 93. Kent compiled 137, and 345 (Seymour 187). Worcester scored 158, and 231 (Foster 125).

Notts beat Hampshire at Nottingham by 134. Notts scored 273, Whyall contributing 61 and John Gunn 57, and then 307 for 3, and declared. Whyall being 130 not out. Hampshire scored 217, and 227. Mead knocking up 84.

Yorkshire beat Derbyshire at Chesterfield by 137. Yorkshire compiled 109, Howley taking 6 for 42, and then 265. Derby scored 74 and 103.

SOUTH AFRICANS AT OXFORD.

LONDON, June 17th.

At Oxford, in athletics, the South African Olympic team drew with Oxford University, with four events each.

DAVIS CUP TENNIS.

PARIS, June 17th.

In the Davis Cup third round, Lacoste (France) beat Slem (India), 4-6, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4. Cochet (France) beat Jacob (India), 6-4, 4-6, 6-4, 6-2.

THE MISSIONARIES IN KWEILIN.

C.M.S. PARTY EXPECTED SHORTLY AT YUNGCHOW.

A telegram received from Yungchow by Mr. J. A. Bailey, local secretary of the Church Missionary Society, at Shanghai, was worded as follows:—"Kweilin party due here 17th."

Mr. Bailey is of opinion that this refers to the members of the Church Missionary Society who were in Kweilin during its invasion, and are probably Bishop and Mrs. Holden, the Rev. and Mrs. H. S. Bailey, the Rev. and Mrs. J. N. Bland, Dr. Charlotte Bacon, Misses Santter, Pim and Watkins.

HOW TO KEEP WARM IN CHINA.

STOVES ALMOST TO BE CARRIED IN THE POCKET.

MISSIONARY'S STORY OF HIS LIFE.

We have been favoured, says the *Deerbury Recorder*, by Mr. J. T. Aty, of Northgate, Derbyshire, with the glimpse of a very chatty letter written to him by his friend, the Rev. A. J. McKay, a Wesleyan missionary, of Yungchow, China.

In my brief span of life I have been in various places and sampled several kinds of life, but this life is the best I have struck yet. Interest increases as the weeks go by, and I would not change places with anyone. I am pleased to say I am keeping in the best of health, and trying to keep warm these cold days. Thank goodness, the Chinese winters are not long, and by the time you get this letter we shall be on the brink of the warm weather. During the cold days our devices for keeping warm in chapel are rather peculiar. Down the two aisles of the chapel there is a big wooden tray with an iron bottom, in at the bottom of which a charcoal fire is burning. This is what warms those in the immediate vicinity. Several of our members carry their own charcoal fires with them in receptacles which are called *Chieh Lo*. These are small wooden boxes with handles, in the bottom of which is an earthenware pot in which the fire burns. You can carry these about in any position.

Some are so made that you can use them for a seat, and thus your "fundamentals" are nicely warmed. Many of our women carry them under their Chinese jackets, and to see them walking along with these things under their jackets gives one the idea that they are tremendously fat. We usually have one in the pulpit for the preacher to use during the service, and we find these portable warmers very handy and useful. For instance, when travelling round our circuit and using a sedan chair, it is no joke sitting in the chair when the day is very cold, so we have one of these *Chieh Lo* and start off with a little fire inside, and it is replenished by our boy at every inn we call at; so you have a fire always going on in the winter.

A TYPICAL DAY.

Here is a typical day out of my life. Rise 7.30; breakfast 8 o'clock, after which I go to the school and take morning prayers with the boys. From 9 o'clock to 11 I have my Chinese teacher, and together we work at the language. This teacher is a well-educated young man of about 22 years of age. We just saved his life during the late war in this province, and now he is living with us on our compound, teaching me the language for \$10 a month. At 11 p.m. we have a break for a quarter of an hour, during which time we have a cup of Chinese tea and a few biscuits. Then private study till midnight at 12.30. From 2 o'clock to 2.30 I am engaged in the school. Tea at 2.30, then tennis till dusk. Dinner at 6.30, a smoke and chat, then study again at 7.30. On Mondays at 9 o'clock and Fridays at the same time, our Chinese doctor comes to my study for a smoke and a chat. From 9 to 10 p.m. we discuss every matter under the sun in Chinese; then, after that, for half an hour we read an English book together, a book which will help him in his preaching, for he occasionally preaches in the chapel. On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings, at 8.30 p.m., my Chinese teacher comes along, and for an hour and a half we discuss the Chinese Classics together, and work on in that way. At 11 p.m. we have a break for a final cup of tea; then we adjourn again to our books. By that time I think I have earned a rest from Chinese, so I do a little English reading—Chinese history or English biography. Twelve or 12.30 usually finds me wending my way to bed, tired after the day's work.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

The recent war which was waged round the capital of this province has fizzled out, and I hope we are in for a spell of peace for the sake of the country people. It was only a drawing-room kind of war—very few men were killed—the chief sufferers were the poor, peace-abiding citizens. The whole trouble can be traced to the antagonism between the South and the North, the former represented by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, a man of peace who hopes some day to be President of the Republic; the latter represented by Wu Peifu, the Northern General. The latter desires to make this province a buffer State between the North and South, whereas Sun Yat-sen has desires on Peking.

Then, again, the brigand problem is very acute. Most of these brigands are ex-soldiers who have been disbanded and who are too idle to work. I am of the opinion that until China gets back to a monarchical form of government things will stop as they are. I am very happy in my work, and enjoy everything as it comes along. For life in its fullest, give me China every time.

FATAL AIR FORCE ACCIDENTS.

Mr. Leach, in reply to Capt. Viscount Curzon in the House of Commons, stated that seventeen fatal accidents have taken place in the Royal Air Force since January 1st, 1924. Recent statistics do not support the statement that there has been a very large number of engine failures. The proportion of engine failures due to faults of maintenance is at present under investigation, but there is no reason to suppose that it is at all high. It is satisfied with the standard of technical knowledge and skill of the ground staffs, and organisation generally.

THE ALEUTIAN ISLANDS.

THEIR IMPORTANCE TO WORED FLIGHTS.

The flight routes round the world chosen by British and American airmen reveal the fact, as did the voyages of Magellan and Del Cano, that Nature is the shapely of the earth discouraged its circumnavigation, states a correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*. One day, of course, man will laugh at all her obstacles and wing his flight along any line of latitude he chooses; but for the moment he needs must keep his weather eye on *tema firma*.

On the Arctic Circle the two great continental bastions of Alaska and North-east Siberia stand but fifty miles apart across the Bering Strait with the Diomedes in mid-channel. As if not content with this massive handiwork, she has lightly hung a thousand miles to southwards an island suspension bridge from the peninsula of Alaska to that of Kamelutka. This long chain of the Aleutian Islands is part of a great volcanic girdle which surrounds the Pacific Ocean on all but its southern side. On the American continent it shows itself as the seaward range of the Andean and North American Cordilleras; on the Asiatic side it appears as a series of island festoons hung from the massive plateau blocks of Manchuria, China, and Indo-China, one of which the mainland a number of inland seas. All these island festoons are to some extent volcanic in their origin.

But the Aleutian Islands form not only the most northerly link of the circum-Pacific chain, they form also the southern boundary of the rich fishing-grounds of the Bering Sea. Within this vast basin a thousand miles each way, Nature mixes air and water elements from the Arctic and Pacific reservoirs. Wind from the southward, moisture-laden, deposits annually along the Aleutians from 80 to 100 inches of rain. Mist, fog, and cloud fill in the rainless days. With a monthly mean temperature of approximately 38deg. Fahr. and but little range either way, it is not surprising that Unalaska Island, on which stands Iluluk and Dutch Harbour, is unrivalled for bad weather. Its average annual record over several years of observations gives eight days of clear weather and 45 partly clear. The remaining 312 days were cloudy, and out of these 271 had precipitation of either rain or snow. Nature has, indeed, provided landmarks, but with our airmen see them? Fortunately late spring and early summer offer the maximum chances of a successful crossing.

THE UNKNOWN CROSSROADS.

It is along this pavement of the Pacific that in opposite directions the British and American airmen will pass between the continents of America and Asia utilising the island festoons of Japan, the Kurile, and the Aleutian Islands. They thus revive old-time interests in a region where two ways meet. Yermak the Cossack, Bering the Dane, and Baranov the Russian each in turn carried the Tsar's authority across Siberia and the Bering Sea to the plains and plateaus of Alaska. The rich fishing-grounds attracted hordes of bold adventurers who terrorised the Aleuts in their demand for furs. With the formation of the Russian-American Company in 1799 the lawless robbery of the hunters gave place to ordered exploitation by the Company, whose director, Baranov, exerted almost despotic powers.

The ocean way extends from the Pacific to the Arctic past the Aleutians in the south and Wrangel Island in the north. The success of the Russian fishing naturally attracted men of other nations who, coming in better boats, pushed even further northward towards the Arctic grounds. Woven into this story are the glories and the tragedies of the Northwest Passage. Beginning with Captain Cook in 1778, the long line of explorers endeavouring to effect the passage clear, he said in a way to terminate with Nordenskiöld and Amundsen, when the former in 1878 brought the Vega round Siberia, through the Bering Strait, and past the Aleutian Islands, and the latter in 1902-7 sailed in the *Glo* round the American coast and out to the Pacific. When the great spirit that broods over the Aleutian Islands hears the whir of propellers, a short time hence he will no doubt remember that others have passed that way, and that he stands on one of the world's ancient almost unknown crossroads.

In 1867 America bought out Russian interests in a country of which it could be said that:

Never a law of God, nor man,
Runs north of Fifty-five.

Slowly America brought order out of chaos, especially after the Klondike gold rush of 1895.

Some day, perhaps, Arctic navigation may give additional importance to the Bering Strait, and add considerably to the value of the Aleutians. In the meantime, however, though the number of their inhabitants is only about 2,000, they are steadily assuming an importance as the problem of the Pacific. On the largest western festoon Japan has developed great naval and commercial power, and with the collapse of Russia is persistently climbing northwards by the Kurile Islands to Kamelutka. In the east the United States have "jumped" British Columbia to Alaska, and though at first some of her citizens thought she had bought too big a block, it has turned out to be a gold mine in more ways than one. Dutch Harbour, with Hawaii, Samoa, and Guam, already shape a great naval quadrilateral of American defence in the Pacific Ocean.

A DEADLY POISON GAS.

Professor Cecil Delisle Burns, of the London University, states that a deadly poisonous gas has been discovered. It can be easily distributed from aeroplanes and is invisible and without smell, but anyone breathing it will die in terrible agony from six to twelve hours later. The gas sinks into the ground and will haunt basements and subways for days. It can now be produced in big quantities, and gas masks are the only protection. Sufficient gas can be carried in a single aeroplane to spread death over a radius of a quarter of a mile of the spot from where it is discharged.

CHINA INLAND MISSION.

THE ANNUAL MEETINGS.

The 30th Anniversary gatherings of the China Inland Mission, held in the Queen's Hall, Langham Place, in the afternoon and evening of May 30th, were, by general consent of those able to judge, regarded as the most largely attended Annual Meetings the Society has ever known. The Great Hall, with its seating accommodation for 2,500 people, was so full that some 200 persons had to be turned away from the evening meeting. The Rev. J. Stuart Holden, M.A., D.D., the Home Director of the Mission, presided both at the afternoon and evening meetings.

The speakers included Dr. and Mrs. Howard Taylor, who have recently returned from an extended tour in fifteen out of the eighteen provinces of China, in the course of which they saw a great deal of the work of the Mission, many centres in the interior, and were themselves for a time held in captivity by brigands; the Rev. H. J. Munger, from Shanxi; Mrs. F. S. Joyce, from Honan; Rev. C. H. S. Green, from Chihli, all of whom gave interesting stories of the progress of the work. The closing addresses were given in the afternoon by the Rev. J. Russell Howden, B.D., and this evening by the Rev. John MacRae, M.A.

The report of the work of the year, which was in the hands of all present, was full of encouragement. In spite of the fact that, with limited exceptions, unrest and strife have been general throughout the country—a fact hardly to be wondered at, seeing that for a long period now the Empire has been without an effective Central Government—the work of the Mission has steadily progressed. Against the loss of six workers by death, and the retirement of twenty-seven others for various reasons, there has been an addition of 15 new workers to the Mission staff. The net gain in personnel during the year has been 15, bringing the total number of missionaries on the effective list on December 31st last up to 1,101, as compared with 1,086 at the close of the previous year.

Over 6,000 converts have been baptised, which, in view of the widespread disorders restricting the activities of the missionaries, terrorising the people, making impossible many hoped-for opportunities for the teaching and baptism of converts, is no small cause for gratitude. Since the commencement of the Mission's work in China more than 98,000 converts have been a result of its operations, been baptised.

The income for the year amounted to the gratifying sum of £153,011, which is an advance over the previous year of more than £1,000, so that although political conditions have been adverse, the actual experience of another year, it was pointed out, furnished abundant cause for thanksgiving.

A WHITE AUSTRALIA.

CHINESE FOR NORTHERN TERRITORIES FAVOURED.

At a debate among members of the Northern Territories Association on "White Australia" recently, Mr. Alfred Giles, described by the President (Dr. Herbert Baskerville) as "the father of the Northern Territory," spoke in favour of introducing Chinese labour to develop the Territory. He said that the policy of the defenders of the "White Australia" policy had never been there. That the tropical belt was capable of producing almost without exception all that other tropical regions could grow had been proved by experiment. The Territory could be developed only by coloured labour, and, in his opinion, Chinese were best for the purpose. They were peaceable and industrious, and were experienced in tropical agriculture. He had been in contact with them for 40 years. In the seventies and eighties there had been about 4,000 Chinese in the Territory, and they had never manifested any desire to migrate southwards. They were employed on stations only as cooks and gardeners. His view was that Chinese could be introduced to work experimental farms. Europeans could take up land, with coloured labour to work it, and after a few years, be granted freeholds. The importation of labour would have to be regulated, and if that were done the coloured men would be confined to the tropical regions, where they could be employed and would not be a menace to the Commonwealth. The Chinese labour would not be used in cotton growing, stock raising, and mining.

TWO YEARS, ONE VOYAGE.

SHIP WRECKED AFTER 20,000 MILES.

After an eventful voyage of almost two years, during which she covered nearly 20,000 miles, the Canadian vessel *Garfield*, a sailing ship of 1,877 tons, has been wrecked on Santa Maria Island, near Concepcion, Chili. Her loss marks the end of one of the longest voyages of recent years. She sailed from Grangemouth, Fife, of Forth, in July, 1922, with a cargo of coal for Iquique, Chili. Two months later she was reported near the Cape Verde Islands, well on her way. Afterwards she encountered a series of storms, and her subsequent progress was—

Dec. 1922.—Reached Monte Video (east coast of South America) in distress and had to be towed in.

April, 1923.—After refitting, sailed from Monte Video.

July, 1923.—Arrived at Cape Town, having been blown across the South Atlantic Ocean and suffered considerable damage. This added between 6,000 and 7,000 miles to her voyage.

Sept. 1923.—Sailed from Cape Town.

Dec. 1923.—Reached Iquique off Cape Horn.

March, 1924.—Sailed on her homeward and last voyage.

At Lloyd's 50 guineas was quoted for reinsurance.

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Per N.Y.K. S.S. *Hakone Maru*, on June 15th:—H. E. M. and Miss A. de Bassompierre, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Bartley and two children, Mrs. H. Shimono, Mr. A. J. Williamson, Mr. K. Gyotoku, Mr. T. Hasegawa, Mr. J. H. Shaw, Miss D. H. Slater, Mr. N. Naruse, Mr. I. Mutoh, Mr. G. Ikagami, Mr. T. Shibudaki, Mr. Sim Cheow Ching, Mrs. S. P. Chan, Mr. T. Motono, N. Nagaka, Mrs. S. Kurihara and two children, Mrs. A. Caubletsky, Mrs. A. A. C. Woo and child, Miss G. de Bassompierre, Miss B. de Bassompierre, Mr. Z. Terashima, Mr. K. Nishimura, Mr. H. Sasata, Mr. F. de Bassompierre, Mr. F. J. de Bassompierre, Comdr. K. Imai, Comdr. K. Arizuka, Mr. and Mrs. John Hair and three children, Mrs. F. B. Gauge and two children, Mrs. S. Nijamatsu, Mr. M. Ohtaka, Mrs. J. K. Boyd, Master Boyd, Mr. S. Adachi, Mr. V. Umezawa, Mrs. T. Saito, Mr. M. Tanaka, Mr. A. Adachi, Mr. Y. Iketu, Comdr. K. Yamashita, Comdr. Y. Kato, Mr. Y. Mori, Mrs. A. Mori and three children, Mr. M. Ozaki, Mr. Mount T. Mishiuna, Mr. A. Michiishi, Mr. K. Iwuyama, Mr. S. Morita, Sakamoto, Mr. H. Sakuma, Mr. and Mrs. F. Miyajima and child, Mr. and Mrs. F. Williams, Mr. K. Mitsui, Mr. H. Satoh, Mr. T. Itoh, Mr. A. Kusakari, Mr. S. Ishikawa, Mr. S. Arai, Miss K. Onda, Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Svenson, Mr. M. Nishikawa, Mr. T. Ashiya, Mr. J. Shimizu, Mr. K. Nagata, Mrs. J. R. Johnston, Mrs. J. Waki, Mrs. F. Johnson, Miss Witschi, Mr. H. Ohswawa, Mr. G. Hiroye, Mrs. S. Aoki, Mr. S. Ohnuma, Mr. S. Usui, Mr. T. Kurashima, Mr. J. Kayetan, Mr. C. Mitsuda, Rev. C. M. Parson, Mr. R. Exley, Mr. K. Funada, Mr. D. Sugawara, Mr. C. Nakano, Mr. S. Nojiri, Mr. C. Tajima, Mr. F. Tanaka, Mr. T. Toda, Mr. N. Ikeda, Mr. T. Nagai, Mr. K. Kaji, Mr. K. Nakamura, Mr. H. Shirabayashi, Mr. T. Hirota, Mr. K. Ozaki, Mr. I. Adachi, Mr. O. Larsen, Mr. S. Takashashi, Mr. Ali Mahomed, Mr. J. McArthur, Mr. Ali Mahomed, Mr. J. Mustaphah, Mr. M. Ahmed, Ali, Mr. J. Arnesen, Mr. O. Borge, Mr. J. da Silva Marcos, Mr. J. C. Ribeiro, Mr. P. Pires, Mr. Suzuki, Mr. D. Hamada, Mr. K. Katsura, Mr. T. Fukumura, Mr. S. Tadokoro, Mr. O. Langholz, Mr. L. S. Marujo, Mr. F. Vieira, Mr. M. Jono, Mr. A. J. Marques, jr., Mr. S. Silvestre, Mr. A. G. de Souza, Mr. E. Valente, Mr. A. R. de Magalhães, Mrs. N. Shoda, Master Shoda, Miss T. Matsuzuki, and Mr. T. Suzuki.

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CHANTILLY	—	—	22nd June
ANGERS	—	—	6th July
PORTERS	22nd May	23rd June	20th July
AMAZON	5th June	7th July	3rd Aug.
ANGKOR	19th June	21st July	17th Aug.
AYAZ LE RIDEAU	3rd July	10th Aug.	31st Aug.

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JAIPONG	Capt. W. S. Turnbull	Tuesday, 24th June, at 1 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Capt. W. C. Passmore	Friday, 27th June, at 4 p.m.

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S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"MOREA"	10,911	25th June, Noon	Marseilles, Antwerp.
"RIDERFORE"	5,334	30th June	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & S'way.
"SOUDAN"	5,686	9th July	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & S'way.
"KARMALA"	9,098	12th July	Marseilles, Antwerp.
"MALWA"	10,941	25th July	do.
"JEYPORE"	5,318	30th July	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & S'way.
"DEVANHA"	8,092	9th Aug.	Marseilles, Antwerp.
"SICILIA"	8,813	22nd Aug.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & S'way.
"MANTUA"	10,941	25th Aug.	Marseilles, Antwerp.
"YAGODA"	5,354	30th Aug.	do.
"SARDINIA"	8,684	4th Sept.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & S'way.
"KALYAN"	9,118	6th Sept.	Marseilles, Antwerp.
"KANSAR-HIND"	11,430	20th Sept.	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,963	4th Oct.	do.
"MOREA"	10,911	18th Oct.	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,963	1st Nov.	do.
"MALWA"	10,941	15th Nov.	do.
"KARMALA"	9,098	29th Nov.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,941	13th Dec.	do.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"PALMA"	10,000	24th June	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"JAPAN"	6,052	9th July	do.
"TANDA"	6,856	24th July	do.
"TAKADA"	6,948	8th Aug.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ARAFURA"	5,000	2nd July	Masalia, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Port Moresby, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,900	30th July	do.
"KASHMIR"	4,900	27th Aug.	do.

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"MALWA"	10,941	25th June	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"JEYPORE"	5,318	1st July	Shanghai & Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,900	30th July	Moji & Kobe.
"TANDA"	6,856	24th July	do.
"DEVANHA"	8,092	11th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TAKADA"	6,948	2nd Aug.	Moji & Kobe.
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Ports	Steamers	Date of Departure
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"LIANGCHOW"	On 19th June, 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI & NEWCHANG	"TIENSIN"	On 19th June, 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"YUHU"	On 20th June, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"TUCHOW"	On 21st June, 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 22nd June, Noon.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KWEIYANG"	On 22nd June, 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"KIUKIANG"	On 23rd June, 4 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KALGAN"	On 24th June, 2 p.m.
HAIHONG, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"TAMING"	On 27th June, 10 a.m.
WAIHAIWAI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 28th June, 4 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KIANGCHOW"	On 1st July, 3 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KIANGSU"	On 2nd July, 3 p.m.
AMOT, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KAYING"	On 8th July, 2 p.m.

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"KUT"	28th June	29th June
Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Manila, San Francisco, Thos. & Aus. Ports.
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S.S. "ROSA NDRA"	Sails about 28th July.
S.S. "BRENTA"	Sails about 30th July.
S.S. "VENEZIA"	Sails about 3rd August.
S.S. "LACONIA"	Sails about 19th August.

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S.S. "SILVIO PELLICO"	Sails about 4th July.
S.S. "NIPPON"	Sails about 8th July.
S.S. "GERANIA"	Sails about 8th August.
S.S. "ROSA NDRA"	Sails about 8th August.
S.S. "BRENTA"	Sails about 8th September.
S.S. "VENEZIA"	Sails about 8th September.

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HOLYOAK, MASSEY & Co., Ltd., CANTON.

BOSTON AND NEW YORK "BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

Joint Service of the OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE (ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong:

"MESELAUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 21st June.

"CITY OF SHANGHAI" ... via Suez Canal ... 1st July.

"CYCLOPS" ... via Suez Canal ... 11th July.

"CITY OF DUNKIRK" ... via Suez Canal ... 21st July.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and Particulars, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.

HONGKONG AND CANTON. HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD., CANTON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Pro. Arr. at Hkg. and Sailings for S'hai. and Japan.	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles.
ANTILLY	22nd June
ERS	5th July
THOS	20th July
AZONE	3rd Aug.
CKOR	17th Aug.
AY LE RIDEAU	31st Aug.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES (including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).

A CLASS (1st Class) ... £ 95. 0s. 0d. B CLASS (1st Class) ... £ 83. 0s. 0d.

Through Tickets to London and Leading Towns of Europe. Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (CARGO BOATS).

"MIN" from DUNKIRK, LONDON & HAYRE is due to arrive End of June.

Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

For full Particulars, apply to—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO., 8, QUEEN'S BUILDING.

Telephone: Central 740.

CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms, and Extensive Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HAIPHONG	Capt. Ellis Walker	Friday, 20th June, at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Capt. W. S. Tarnhall	Tuesday, 24th June, at 1 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Capt. W. C. Passmore	Friday, 27th June, at 4 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., General Manager.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON and NEW YORK

S.S. "EASTERN PRINCE"	...	1st July.
S.S. "GALIC PRINCE"	...	16th July.
S.S. "GOTHIC PRINCE"	...	1st September.

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED. (Incorporated in Great Britain) St. George's Building

Telephone: Central 3165

Telegrams: Furnprnee

P. & O., British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING [NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.]

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. (Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"MOREA"	10,911	28th June, Noon	Mars, Ldon & Antwerp.
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	30th June	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"SUDAN"	5,886	30th July	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"KARMAIA"	9,098	12th July	Mars, Ldon, & Antwerp.
"MALWA"	10,911	26th July	do.
"JEYPORE"	5,318	26th July	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"DEVANHA"	5,092	26th Aug.	Mars, Ldon & Antwerp.
"SICILIA"	6,813	22nd Aug.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"MANTUA"	10,902	23rd Aug.	Mars, Ldon & Antwerp.
"NAGOVA"	6,854	30th Aug.	do.
"SARDINIA"	6,884	4th Sept.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"KALYAN"	9,118	6th Sept.	Mars, Ldon & Antwerp.
"KANSAR-PHEND"	11,430	20th Sept.	do.
"KASHMIR"	5,993	4th Oct.	do.
"MOREA"	10,911	18th Oct.	do.
"KASHAR"	5,340	1st Nov.	do.
"MALWA"	10,911	15th Nov.	do.
"KARMAIA"	9,098	29th Nov.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,902	13th Dec.	do.

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TALMA"	10,000	24th June	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"JAPAN"	5,052	26th July	do.
"TANDA"	5,956	26th July	do.
"TAKADA"	5,949	26th Aug.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ARAFURA"	5,000	2nd July	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday
"ST. ALBANS"	4,000	30th July	Island, Townsville, Brisbane,
"EASTERN"	4,000	27th Aug.	Sydney & Melbourne.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—

The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"MALWA"	10,911	28th June	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"JEYPORE"	5,318	1st July	Shanghai & Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,000	30th July	Moji & Kobe.
"TANDA"	5,956	26th July	do.
"DEVANHA"	5,092	11th July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TAKADA"	5,949	26th July	Moji & Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,902	23rd July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SICILIA"	6,813	26th July	Shanghai.
"NAGOVA"	6,854	1st Aug.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SARDINIA"	6,884	2nd Aug.	Moji & Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,118	6th Aug.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"KANSAR-PHEND"	11,430	20th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	5,993	4th Sept.	do.
"ARAFURA"	5,000	2nd July	Moji & Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,000	30th July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHAR"	5,340	1st Nov.	do.
"MALWA"	10,911	15th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KARMAIA"	9,098	29th Nov.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,902	13th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	5,993	4th Oct.	Moji & Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	5,000	2nd July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	13th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

* Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO. Agents.

22, Des Voeux Road, Central, HONGKONG

STRUTHERS & BARRY OPERATING U.S. GOVERNMENT SHIPS.

EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

U.S.S. "WEST CARMONA" ... Due Hongkong 1st Port. Leave Hongkong 20th June

U.S.S. "WEST MONTOP" ... Due Hongkong 18th July Leave Hongkong 20th July

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO ONLY (BY DIRECT ROUTE.)

U.S.S. "WEST ISIP" ... Due Hongkong 27th June Leave Hongkong 8th July

FOR MANILA, CEBU AND ZAMBOANGA.

U.S.S. "WEST CAJOT" ... Due Hongkong 2nd July Leave Hongkong 5th July

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED.

FOR MANILA, SINGAPORE, ZAMBOANGA AND CEBU.

U.S.S. "WEST JESTER" ... Due Hongkong 14th July Leave Hongkong 17th July

For Full Information, Apply to

STRUTHERS AND BARRY.

L. EVERETT, General Agent for JAPAN-CHINA-PHILIPPINES, INDO-CHINA-STRAITS & JAVA.

2nd Floor, Queen's Building, Phone No. Central 3008.

G. F. BRADFORD, Res. Agent. [152]

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

Ports	Steamers	Date of Departure
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"LIANGCHOW"	On 19th June, 2 p.m.
SEANGHAI & NEWCHOW	"TIENSIN"	On 19th June, 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"WUHU"	On 20th June, 1 p.m.
SHANGHAI & SHANGHAI	"LUCHOW"	On 21st June, 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 22nd June, Noon.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KWEIYANG"	On 22nd June, 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"KIUKIANG"	On 23rd June, 4 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KALGAN"	On 24th June, 2 p.m.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"TAMING"	On 27th June, 10 a.m.
WATIAI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 28th June, 1 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWANGTUNG"	On 1st July, 2 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KIUNGCHOW"	On 2nd July, 2 p.m.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KIANGSU"	On 3rd July, 2 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KAYING"	On 8th July, 2 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Excellent Saloon accommodation, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (via Swatow and extending to Peking), Tuesdays (via Amoy), Thursdays (via Swatow) and Saturdays (direct extending to Tsingtao). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong, Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

TELEPHONE CENTRAL 38.

CARGO AND PASSAGE CAN BE ISSUED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS. SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Sails for Kobe, Osaka, Yokohama & Moji
"KUT"	25th June	29th June
Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Manila, Sandakan, Thurs. Is. & Ans. Ports
"TAIYUAN"	5th July	10th July

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Passage Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

For Freight and passage, apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Telephone No. Central 38.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

NEW YORK BERTH.

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON via SUEZ.

S.S. "MUNCASTER CASTLE"	...	Sails about 28th July.
S.S. "KENDAL CASTLE"	...	Sails about 12th Aug.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FIUME).

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE

£66.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARD FOR YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

S.S. "GERANIA"	...	Sails about 24th June.
S.S. "ROSANDRA"	...	Sails about 4th July.
S.S. "BRENTA"	...	Sails about 20th July.
S.S. "VENEZIA"	...	Sails about 3rd August.
S.S. "LACONIA"	...	Sails about 19th August.

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

S.S. "SILVIO PELLICO"	...	Sails about 4th July.
S.S. "NIPPON"	...	Sails about 8th July.
S.S. "GERANIA"	...	Sails about 5th August.
S.S. "ROSANDRA"	...	Sails about 8th August.
S.S. "BRENTA"	...	Sails about 5th September.
S.S. "VENEZIA"	...	Sails about 8th September.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM CALCUTTA, COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMZUMBI"	...	Sails about 31st August.
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Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Telephone Central 1030.

Y. K. K. Yamashita Steamship & Mining Co., Ltd.

Steamship Owners, Shipping & Marine Insurance Broker.

Coalmine Owners, General Coal Merchant.

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

KEELUNG, HONGKONG, CANTON & HAIPHONG.

Sailing from Hongkong.

For CANTON

S.S. "TAIKWA MARU" ... on or about 24th June

For HAIPHONG via Hoihow & Pakhoi

S.S. "TAIKWA MARU" ... on or about 27th June

For KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

S.S. "CHUKWA MARU" ... on or about 26th June

For further particulars, please apply to—

No. 27, Bonham Strand West, Tel. Central No. 155.

Top Floor King's Building, Tel. Central Nos. 140 & 447.

COMMERCIAL.
OPENING QUOTATIONS.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	2/4 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand ...	2/4 15/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ...	—
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ...	3/5
Credits, at 4 months' sight ...	2/5 1/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight ...	2/5 1/2
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand ...	87 1/2
Credits, 4 months' sight ...	107 1/2
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand ...	51 1/2
Credits, at 30 days' sight ...	53 1/2
ON HONGKONG.—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	16 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand ...	16 1/2
ON SINGAPORE.—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	16 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand ...	16 1/2
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at days' sight ...	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight ...	nom.
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand ...	14 1/2
ON MANILA.—On demand ...	104 1/2
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand ...	103 1/2
ON BATAVIA.—On demand ...	142
ON HAIPOONG.—On demand ...	nom.
ON SAIGON.—On demand ...	nom.
ON BANGKOK.—On demand ...	77 1/2
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying rate ...	8 1/2
GOLD LEAF, 100 fcs, per tael ...	48.20
BAR SILVER, per oz. ...	34 1/2

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

**HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.**

Head Office: Hongkong.

Authorised Capital \$50,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up \$20,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
 Sterling £4,500,000
 Silver \$25,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$20,000,000

Board of Directors:

W. L. PATTERSON, Esq.—Chairman	
H. P. WHITE, Esq.—Deputy Chairman	
B. D. F. BEALE, Esq.	J. A. HUMMER, Esq.
A. H. CAMPBELL, Esq.	J. P. WARREN, Esq.
HON. MR. F. H. HEDDERLEY.	N. L. WATSON, Esq.
A. O. LANG, Esq.	G. M. YOUNG, Esq.

Chief Manager:
A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.
Manager: Hongkong—A. H. BARLOW, Esq.
Manager: Shanghai—G. H. STITT, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL
CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received
for one year or shorter periods in Local
Currency and Sterling on terms which will be
quoted on application.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1924. [27]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the **HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION**. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on Deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

For the **HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION**,
A. H. BARLOW,
Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1924. [23]

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN,
LIMITED.. " "

(TAI AN GINKO.)
Incorporated by Special Imperial
Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed.....	Yen 60,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)	Yen 52,500,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 12,980,000

HEAD OFFICE:—TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:
JAPAN:—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka,
Moji.
FORMOSA:—Gilan, Kagi, Karcnko, Keelung.

Makung, Nasto, Pinan, Shainchiou
Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui
Tohyen, Ato.

CHINA:—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiukiang,
Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS:—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore,
Soernbaya, Samarang, Batavia,
Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND
PAER'S BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Japan, India, China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
4, Des Voeux Road,
Hongkong, 15th September, 1923.

[illegible]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.
LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—
No. 10, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

Established 1919.

Authorised Capital	\$10,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	5,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	750,000.00

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on Savings Accounts Four per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

	Per annum.
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent.	
For 6	4
For 12	5

KAN TONG PO.

Hongkong, March 15th, 1924. Chief Manager.

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
York Building, Chater Road, Hongkong

BRANCHES:
 " Shanghai—51, Kiangse Road.
 Hankow—British Concession.
 " —————
 " CORRESPONDENTS IN " "

London, New York, Chicago, San Francisco
Vancouver, B.C., Honolulu, Singapore, Penang
Tientsin, Swatow, Macao, Canton and all Com-
mercial centres of China and abroad.

PROMPT SERVICE.
Attractive Rates for all kinds of Deposits.
Enquiries are welcomed.

1982] T. H. MAI,
Manager.
THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK,
LIMITED.

Capital (fully paid-up) Yen 100,000,00
Reserve Fund Yen 73,000,00

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:

Batavia	Kobe	Sourabaya
Bombay	London	Rangoon
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	San Francisco

Calcutta	Los Angeles	Seattle
Changchun	Manila	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fengtien	Nagoya	Shimonoseki

(Mukden)	Newchwang	Sydney
Hamburg	Osaka	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinanfu
Honolulu	Rio de	Tsingtau

Interest allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received for Fixed Periods at Rate
to be obtained on application.

T. NISHIYAMA, Manager.
Hongkong, 17th Sept., 1923. [39]

Printed and Published by BERTHELM AUGUST

LTD., 1A, at Chater Road, Victoria,
B.C.

9



IN "THE VIRGINIANS" HE WROTE:

"There's no sweeter Tobacco
comes from Virginia and
no better brand than the
'Three Castles'"

Three Castles
The Cigarette with the Pedigree

Sold by all High-Class Tobacconists.

This advertisement is owned by The Birmingham Tobacco Co. (INC.) 25